The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,457 New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1885.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY 1885.
L. Carthage ..	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	25th Aug.
— Gwalior	2733	5 0	P. Harris	1st Sept.
L. Parramatta	4759	900	W. D. Anderson..	8th "
M. Cathay	2863	500	T. Fairlough	15th "
				Friday.
L. Pekin	3909	600	A. Symons	25th Sept.
— Nizam	2723	500	W. J. Webber ..	2nd Oct.
L. Valetta	4908	1000	J. Orman	9th "
M. Hydaspes .	2934	500	G. Scrivener	16th "
L. Tasmania..	4468	800	C. G. Perrins	23rd "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	On 1885.
TEHERAN	3568	400	W. J. Nantes	21st Aug.
MOHILLA.....	3300	700	W. Barratt	4th Sept.
BRINDISI	3342	550	I. Reeves	18th "
ANCONA	3128	604	R. G. Murray	2nd Oct.
RAVENNA	3372	700	E. Stewart.....	16th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, August 13, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel first class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 37 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 21th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 350, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the handbooks.

A discount of 25, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
CHINA	5,000	350	1st Sept. 1885.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	350	1st Oct. "

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars apply to

G. OLCESE,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd Aug., 1885.

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	1885.
s.s. ASIA	3950	450	John Craig...	20th Aug. 11 a.m.
s.s. CALIFORNIA	3519	450	Wm. Young	October.

KARACHI TO LIVERPOOL.

s.s.* ARMENIA...	3395	450	Geo. H. Read.....	22nd Sept.

* Will leave Bombay for Karachi about 13th Sept.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* Passengers, an agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, August 11, 1885. Agents.

HAVE A LOOK

AT OUR SILVER LEVER WATCH at Rs. 35 before buying, and you will give it the preference before any other.

The Watch as it is now, is the result of 20 years experience in the Indian watch trade, and we guarantee it to be the most perfect watch ever offered to the public for such a small outlay.

Being the manufacturers ourselves, the buyer obtains the watch from first hand. This explains its cheapness.

The Watches are of medium size in heavy engine turned silver cases, either hunting or half hunting. Guarantee 3 years.

To be obtained only direct from our firms at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secunderabad.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

THE s. s. VICTORY has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their goods without delay.

All claims should be presented to the Captain by whom such are payable before sailing of the steamer; otherwise none will be entertained by him.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.
Agents inward for s.s. Victory.
Bombay, 17th August, 1885.

WANTED AT ONCE

FOUR ENGINE-DRIVERS. Pay Rs. 320 a month, with allowance of Rs. 10 a trip. None but steady, sober men with first-class testimonials need apply.

T. W. BARTLETT,
Superintendent of Works, Bolan State Railway,
Rindli, Beluchistan.

KEMP & COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

THE FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Laboratory premises, 6, Armenian Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 4-30 p. m., for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive the accounts made up to the 30th June, and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To elect Auditors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from this date until the 29th instant inclusive.

By order of the Directors.
D. S. KEMP,
Bombay, August 15th, 1885. General Manager.

LEEMANN & GATTY'S FAST DYED KHAKI DRILL.

THE ONLY FAST DYED KHAKI.

WARRANTED FAST against soap, soda, sun, air and perspiration,

IN DIFFERENT QUALITIES AND SHADES.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

SOLE AGENTS,
E. SPINNER & CO.,
3, Hornby-row, opposite Post Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,080 tons, on FRIDAY, 21st August, 1885, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on Monday, 24th August, at 11 a.m. (unless delayed by non-arrival of outward English Mail,) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Muscat, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST A[illegible] CALCUTTA.

S. S. "AGRA," 907 tons, on FRIDAY, 21st August, at 4 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 18th August, 1885. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMER.

Through Bookings to London *at the lowest possible fares*. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 4, post free.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY,

MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported

Cash Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH.

FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.

Per doz. Rs. 24 Cash.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

JAMAICA RUM.

JUST LANDED, a consignment of TREACHER and Co.'s celebrated Fine Old JAMAICA RUM.

In cases of 1 doz., Cash, Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

VINNA BEER.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE BREWERY IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

Cash.
Per doz. quarts.....Rs. 6-4
Per doz. pints..... „ 4-2

SOLE AGENTS
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEMP'S
PREPARATION OF
BAEL AND ARROWROOT.

Strongly recommended in Dysentery and Derangements of the Bowels generally. Exercises a soothing and tonic influence over the Alimentary System.

Per bottle, Rs. 2-8.

KEMP [illegible] CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

TAPEWORM.

KEMP AND CO.'S
FLUID EXTRACT OF
POMEGRANATE ROOT BARK
(PREPARED IN VACUO).

A SURE, safe, and effectual remedy for the above distressing and harassing complaint. One bottle when taken according to the directions has never been known to fail in effecting a complete cure in the most troublesome cases.

Per Bottle Rs. 2-8.

Prepared only by
KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO., Limited.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS AND ELASTIC SILK GOODS
OF ALL KINDS.

	Rs. a.
Stockings, per pair	9 0
Anklets, per pair	5 0
Knee-Caps, per pair	6 0
Thigh Pieces, per pair	9 0
Wristlets, each	2 0

ENEMA APPARATUS.

The Seamless India-rubber Enema	4 8
Higginson's India-rubber Enema	2 8
Lynch's Perfection Enema	4 8
Arnold's Simplex Enema—	
Best quality	15 0
Second do.	10 0
Third do.	5 0
Small do.	4 0
Matthew's Metallic Piston Enema	13 0
Maw's Brass Family Enema	10 0

Elastic Syringes of all sizes.

LADIES' SANITARY TOWELS
Now universally recommended by medical men in England, Rs. 1-8 per packet.

LADIES' ABDOMINAL BELTS
In every variety of material and pattern. Full details in illustrated Price-List.

CELLULOID TRUSSES.
A large assortment of these goods has been received and unpacked. They are the best instruments of the kind ever imported, and are not affected by wet or wear. They will last a lifetime.

Single .....Rs. 6
Double..... „ 12
Smaller sizes for children cheaper.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE at the godown of the Undersigned :—

CLARET	St. Estephe	Per dozen Qts.	Rs. 13
	Pauillac	„	„ 16
HOCK	Schiersteiner	„	„ 18
	Hockheimer	„	„ 24
	Rindesheimer Berg	„	„ 28
BRANDY	Fine old Pale 3 stars	„	„ 36
	Old Pale..	„	„ 24
GIN	Aromatic Schnapps per dozen flasks ..	„	„ 17
	Schiedam Geneva per 15 flasks	„	„ 25
	Do. do. per dozen flasks ..	„	„ 16
BEER	Bohemian Lager beer per dozen.....	„	„ 5
	Do. Pilsener „	„	„ 5
	Do. do. per dozen pints	„	„ 3
BITTERS	Angostura per dozen pints	„	„ 10-8

PRICES CASH.

Apply to C. FLEMMING, 12, Medow-street.

CLARETS.

TREACHER and Co., Limited, would respectfully ask Mess Presidents, Clubs and others who are accustomed to obtain their Wines from Europe direct, to compare the actual gross cost with the Company's price list; Treacher and Co.'s special advantages in buying largely and dealing direct with the producer, lead them to believe that they can supply Wines, etc., at considerably less cost than they can be imported by private consumers, even under the most favourable conditions.

CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.		CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.
10 0	6 0 ...	... ST. JULIEN MEDOC ... Light with good flavour.	... 10 0	6 0
10 0	6 0 ...	... BORDEAUX ... A favourite Wine from the District of Bordeaux.	... 10 0	6 0
13 0	7 8 ...	... PETIT MEDOC ... Possesses good body with pleasing flavour.	... 13 0	7 8
16 0	9 8 ...	... SUPERIOR MEDOC ... Full-bodied, of high character and flavour.	... 16 0	9 8
21 0	11 8 ...	...CHATEAU LAGRANGE Soft, delicate, full and fine flavour.	... 21 0	11 8
26 0	14 8 ...	... CHATEAU LAROSE Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet.	... 26 0	14 8
32 0	17 0 ...	... CHATEAU MARGAUX Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet.	... 32 0	17 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
INVALID'S PORT WINE
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

Price Rs. 26 Net per dozen Quarts.

SEE THAT OUR BRAND IS ON CORKS AND CAPSULES TO AVOID FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft spirit genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKEY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD,
BOMBAY.

MONSOON BOOTS.
THE CARLTON BOOTS.

AFTER a careful examination of "MANY EXHIBITS," "THE GOLD MEDAL" was awarded to "THE LACE UP CARLTON BOOT" for their absolute superiority "TO ALL OTHERS."

The material and workmanship are the best that can be obtained. Also they combine elegance with the greatest amount of comfort. They are thoroughly Waterproof. Cash price, Rs. 20.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO. Ld,
BOOT-MAKERS, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
SUCCESSORS TO P. GRANT & SON
HORNBY-ROW (BRANCH)
BOMBAY POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,—Havannahs, Manillas, Javas, Veveys Trichinopolys, Pondicherries, Burmahs, Coconadas, and Dindiguls.

TOBACCOS,—Cut and plug, fresh and sweet.

CIGARETTES,—Own manufacture, mild, mellow, and full-flavored.

CIGARETTES,—Egyptian, imported from Cairo direct.

AUSTRIAN BENTWOOD FURNITURE,—Eminently adapted for Indian use.

GRAND SQUARE SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,—By R. Lipp & Son, Stuttgart.

TABLE LINEN, &c.,—Imported direct from the manufactory in Europe.

COOKING & WARMING STOVES,—Complete with all accessories.

☞ SPECIAL PRICE-LISTS OF ABOVE FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ECONOMY
COMBINED WITH EXCELLENCE.

WE send to any part of India upon application, a parcel containing sufficient Tweed for a Coat and Trousers, with BUTTONS, BRAID SILK and LININGS to match. Any native Tailor can make them up if supplied with good fitting garments. Comparison a true test of

CHEAPNESS.

SUITS.	Rs. a.	COATS.	Rs. a.	TROUSERS.	Rs. a.
No. 1 Material and trimmings complete...	13 0	No. 1	8 12	No. 1	4 4
„ 2 „ „ „ ...	17 0	„ 2	10 8	„ 2	6 8
„ 3 „ „ „ ...	20 0	„ 3	12 4	„ 3	7 12
„ 4 „ „ „ ...	25 0	„ 4	16 4	„ 4	8 12

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.
WATCH MANUFACTURERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ONLY "CAMPAIGN" WATCH OF THE DAY.
Rs. 35.

THE CASE is strongly made in best German Silver, so finished that it could hardly be distinguished from Real Silver, and retains its original Brightness for a considerable time, is air tight dust and Waterproof.

OUR "CAMPAIGN" WATCH: AS A TIME KEEPER it is equal to the best watch produced. Read what the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Tavoy, B. B. says.—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the Crystal faced keyless lever watch you sent me, and to inform you that is a very strong and a neat one, and in my opinion far superior to those sold for double the money by other firms in India, as it will stand a great deal of rough usage. The other day I compared it with one of Mr. J. W. Benson's Chronometer Watch, and found it neither lose nor gain a single minute after a week's trial. I would therefore be glad to recommend it in every way. It is a faithful time-keeper at so reasonable a price.—TAVOY, 28th May, 1885.

GUARANTEE 2 YEARS. OUR "CAMPAIGN" WATCH.—For Use.—It is suitable for everyday, Shikar, Gymkhana, Campaign, and the Roughest use. The motion of the body does not effect the movement of the watch in the least.

OUR "CAMPAIGN WATCH."—IMITATIONS.—Various watches are now offered to the public under this name. We guarantee none Genuine unless bearing our name on innerplate.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS! FOR EVERY OCCASION.

HOAR & CO.'S "EASY" SHIRTS!!

	Rs.		Rs
PLAIN WHITE, Military Fronts, for wear with Uniform	6 for 23	TROPICAL FLANNEL, a new shrinkless material, cool and comfortable	6 for 46
BEST WHITE, Fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs	6 for 28	BEST WOVE FLANNEL, all the new Colours (thoroughly shrunk)	6 for 52
BEST WHITE, with Collars attached. Fine Linen Fronts, &c.	6 for 32	SILK and WOOL, a new make light, cool and comfortable, always retaining its softness	6 for 56
SUPERFINE WHITE, Fine Linen Collars, Fronts and Cuffs	6 for 36	CRICKETING or BOATING, Fine Saxony Flannel with Collar & Pocket	6 for 52
FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, a large choice of the latest designs	6 for 30	SPUN SILK, Soft Twilled Cream, Fancy Checks or Stripes, very comfortable	6 for 72
OXFORD CLOTH, the original soft make, in all the new designs	6 for 36		

CASH (or V. P. P.) DISCOUNT.—Two Annas in the Rupee=12½ per cent.

HOAR & CO., { SHIRT-MAKERS, } BOMBAY.

ORGUINETTE MUSIC.

ROLLS OF MUSIC. FOR STYLE H 8 INCHES WIDE.

No. 2.
OPERATIC AIRS.
100 ft. Rs. 20.

Hunting Chorus. (Martha)
Non più mesta.
Grande Duchesse. Selection.
Baby mine.
Song from Evangeline.
Traviata. Selection.
Salut à la France
La Fille du Regiment.
Linda. Selection.
I Puritani. „
Martha, No. 1. „
„ „ 2. „
We sail the ocean blue.(Pinafore)
Bell Trio „
Little Buttercup's song. „
He is an Englishman. „
Stradella. Selection.

No. 3.
SACRED MUSIC.
100 ft. Rs. 20.

Coronation
Ring the bells of Heaven.
The home over there.
We shall meet beyond the river
Rock of Ages
I need Thee every hour.
Sweet Hour of Prayer.
Tell me the old, old story.
Precious Name.
Pull for the Shore.
Must Jesus bear the Cross alone
Watchman, tell us of the night.
All the way my Saviour leads.
From Greenland's icy mountains
Greenville.
I want to be an Angel.
Hold the Fort.
Sweet by and bye.
America.

No. 4.
POPULAR AIRS.
100 ft. Rs. 20.

Auld Lang Syne.
Annie Laurie.
Old Folks at Home.
Old Oaken Bucket.
Last Rose of Summer.
Nancy Lee.
Sweet by and bye.
Home, Sweet Home.
Switzers song of Home.
Silver Threads. „
Grandfather's Clock.
How can I leave Thee.
Tara's Harp.
Glory, Hallelujah.
Rally Round the Flag.
Tramp, Tramp.
Marching through Georgia.
Watch on the Rhine.

No. 5.
QUICK MUSIC, JIGS, &c.
100 ft. Rs. 20.

Fusileers' March.
St. Patrick's Day.
Hail to the Chief.
Dixie.
Yankee Doodle.
Girl I left behind me.
Blue Bells of Scotland.
Garry Owen.
Capt. Jinks.
Larry O'Gaff.
Chorus Jig.
Monymusk.
Draw the Sword.
Fisher's Hornpipe.
Dundee „
Smith's „
Merry Dance, or Twin Sisters.
Speed the Plough.
Hull's Victory.
Clog Dance.

No. 6.
MISCELLANEOUS.
100 ft. Rs. 20.

Auld Lang Syne.
Greenville.
Hold the Fort.
I need Thee every hour.
Sweet Hour of Prayer.
Pull for the Shore.
Must Jesus bear the Cross alone
Glory, Hallelujah.
Salut à la France.
Marching through Georgia.
Home Waltz.
Evangeline Waltz.
Clog Dance.
Home, Sweet Home.

No. 8.
POPULAR AIRS.
100 ft. Rs. 20.

Babies on our Block.
Skidmore Fancy Ball.
Dancing in the Barn.
Over the Summer Sea.
Ben Lomond March.
Jessie, the Flower of Dumblane
Bonnie Doon.
Still so Gently.
Arkansas Traveller.
La Francaise Schottische.
Manhattan Schottische.
First Love Polka.
Chorus Jig.
Merry Dance, or Twin Sisters.
Moneymusk.
White Cockade.
Skidmore Guard.
Cornflower Waltz.

No. 9.
WALTZES.
100 ft. Rs. 20

Evangeline.
Flora.
Home.
Cinderella.
Corn Flower.
Bright Eyes.
Wine, Women, and Song.
Masquerade.

CATOLOGUES OF THE ABOVE FREE.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

MASONIC CLOTHIERS
AND
JEWELLERS.

THORPE & CO.

HAVE always on hand a large supply of MASONIC CLOTHING of the best quality, at reasonable prices (for cash), viz :—

"APRONS."

	Rs. a,
Master Masons Aprons, English Constitution, Blue	15 0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red	16 0
Leather Cases for the above	3 0
Tartan Velvet Aprons	45 0
Air-tight Box for the above	10 8
Mark Masters Apron's	15 0
Excellent Masters	15 0
Royal Arch Companions, Apron and Sash	30 0
Do. Principal's Apron and Sash	33 0
Leather Case for do.	4 0

ROYAL ORDER APRONS AND SASHES.

18th Degree Aprons, Collars, Jewels, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, &c.
30th Degree Sashes, Eagles, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, Caps, &c.

LODGE KIT.

Working Tools, Wardens, Columns, Ballot Boxes, Jewels, Squares, Collar Jewels.
3rd Degree Lamp ... ... Rs. 15 8

Complete sets of Lodge and Chapter Regalia, and Jewels always in Stock, for Furnishing of Lodges and Chapters.

THORPE AND CO.,
MILITARY AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.
☞ NOTE THE CHANGE OF ADDRESS—
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
THE
PARSEE VICTORIA THEATRICAL CO.,
will perform
TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 19TH AUGUST,
The sparkling comic piece entitled
FANCY BALL
followed by
MDLLE. ADELA FRANZINI,
THE CHAMPION LADY BICYCLIST OF THE WORLD,
IN HER MARVELLOUS PERFORMANCES.
The whole to conclude with the
SENSATIONAL FAIRY OPERA OF
TILESUM E ZOHORA.
Tickets to be had and seats secured at the Theatre from 10 a.m. to 5 p. m.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House, this afternoon, at 5-30 p.m.
H. WALTER GOSTLING,
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay Club, 19th August, 1885.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BANK, the PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, on account of the COCOANUT HOLIDAY.
By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 17th August, 1885.

NOTICE.

THE SALE of TEAK TIMBER at the Quilon Depôt advertised by the Conservator of Forests to take place on the 19th instant is POSTPONED to FRIDAY, the 28th instant.
V. RAMIENGAR, Dewan.
11th August, 1885.

TO BE LET, for three months certain, from 2nd October next till 2nd January, 1886, a handsomely furnished BUNGALOW, situated on Malabar Hill, consisting of a drawing, dining, three bed and bath rooms. For rent and other particulars, apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that MUNGESH SHIVRAM has contracted to SELL to the undersigned the undermentioned property. All persons having claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien or otherwise are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his house No.—situate in Naviwady within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to such claim.
All that piece of pension and tax land together with the building standing thereon, situate at Kanda-wady without the Fort in the sub-district of Mandvi, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 562, by the Collector of Assessment under No.15, containing by admeasurement 222 2-9 square yards, and bounded on the east by the Cart belonging to the Cassar Punchayet, on the west by a private passage of Cars, on the north by the property formerly of Anandrao Gunpat Palekar, and on the south by Bicoco Mahadev Bhut Dewoolker.—Dated the 18th day of August, 1885.
MADHUSUDAN BALKRISHNA.

THOMSON & TAYLOR'S
FINE OLD COGNAC BRANDY,
FULLY matured and of very delicate flavour, can be highly recommended as pure and genuine spirit.
Price, Rs. 36 per dozen.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC CLARET,
AN excellent breakfast wine and good value for money.
Quarts Rs. 11 per doz.
Pints „ 6 „ „

LONDON CLUB SHERRY,
IS a fine old Wine, very soft and dry.
Rs. 28 per doz.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

TAYLOR'S
CORN AND WART DESTROYER
Removes without pain
HARD CORNS! SOFT CORNS!!
INTRACTABLE OLD CORNS!!!
In cases, with full directions for use.
Price As. 12.
Prepared only by
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.
THE extraordinary efficacy of this combination as a BLOOD PURIFIER and RESTORER cannot be too highly estimated. In the treatment of all kinds of disease arising from impurities in the blood it is invaluable.
Price per bottle, Re. 1-8.

ELIXIR CASCARA SAGRADA
has had a long and favourable reputation as a Laxative and Tonic.
It gives relief in cases of habitual Constipation.
Re. 1-8 per bottle.

ELIXIR OF PEPSINE, BISMUTH AND NUX VOMICA.
This preparation is a combination of three useful remedies in a most palatable form, and will be found very efficacious in cases of Indigestion and Dyspepsia.
Per bottle, Rs. 2.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
THE ENGLISH COMEDY AND VARIETY COMPANY.
FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.
THURSDAY, 20th AUGUST.
PROGRAMME.
OFFENBACH'S COMIC OPERA,
THE BLIND BEGGARS.
GRAND INTERLUDE OF SONGS AND DANCES.
PRICES.
Reserved seat, Rs. 4. Second, Rs. 2. Pit, Re. 1. Back seats, Annas 8.

EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN DEPOSIT AND LOAN SOCIETY (Limited.)

THE SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Deposit and Loan Society, Limited, will be held at 22, Forbes Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 6 p. m.
(1) To receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the half-year ending 30th June, 1885.
(2) To declare a Dividend.
(3) To transact any other business that may be brought forward.
By order of the Board of Directors,
W. J. ESSAI,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 10th August, 1885.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

SEWING MACHINES, of the very best makers, with all the latest improvements. A large stock to select from.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Hornby-row, Bombay.

PARLOUR GAMES, in great variety, from 8 ans. to Rs. 30 each.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED A MAID SERVANT (Eurasian or Native) to accompany a lady and children to Lisbon. Apply to "Q." 27 Apollo-street, Fort.

COME and SEE New Stock—Fancy Frillings, Laces, Silk Gloves, Meltons, Parasols, Flowers, Fans, Work Boxes, Hand-bags, &c. Prices cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED by a family at Ajmere a GOVERNESS, (Matriculated), Apply, stating terms, &c to "L.," care of the Superintendent, Tract and Book Society, Bombay.

JUST UNPACKED.—A great variety of FOLDING CHAIRS, most suitable for travellers, strong, durable and cheap. Prices varying from Rs. 2 to 10.—STEWARD & Co. No. 2, Church-gate.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

BODGER WARBURTON & CO., WINE and SPIRIT IMPORTERS. Price-list on application.

FOR SALE, Kortings Universal Injectors for 25 or 30 H.P. boilers. Apply C. FLEMING 12, Meadow-street.

DRESSES, DRESSES, neat and fashionably made. General satisfaction expressed by Patrons.—Mrs. COULSON, Horse-bunder.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations, situate in a quiet locality, large airy rooms.

THE RAM BAGH TEA ESTATE, via Saharunpure N. W. P. Flavoury teas always in stock. Terms favourable. Sample free on application.

NOTICE.—A fresh Consignment of Ladies Silk WATERPROOF CLOAK, fashionable shapes just received—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

FOR SALE, Bay Waler, aged, up to great weight, steady to charger, goes in harness, sound. Apply by letter "A. M." care of Messrs KING KING & Co.

PERRIER JOUET, B Brand, reserve cuvee Champagne, Magnums Rs. 114; Quarts Rs. 57 and Pints Rs. 30-8 per dozen. Apply, LYON and Co.

WEDDING BON BONS, Wedding Cakes, Wedding Wreaths, Wedding Bouquets, for Brides and Bridesmaids.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

PULSOMETERS.—Stock ready for immediate delivery for 2,400, 3,300, 4,900, 9,000, 11,000, and 20,000 gallons per hour.—F. W. SHALLIS, 11, Hunmum-street, Bombay.

WANTED, by a lady, a situation as Manageress of a Ladies' Hotel. Highest References.—Address Mrs. E., Chilka.

KEROSINE OIL, 150 dgrs. Snowflake, Rs. 4-8; 125 refined, Rs. 3-8, for sale. Apply to NANSEE KHIRAZ & Co., 13, Meadows-street. One case contains two tins of oil.

TO LET Kuthoke's Building opposite Messrs. Graham and Co., two airy rooms with furniture or without. Apply to N. R. Kuthoke, at Currance and Co., Elphinstone Circle.

£6 466 527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year £549,974-10-10 Stg.

JUST UNPACKED and FOR SALE, CHEAP, CHEAP.—Bismark Summer Merino Shirts, Superior dressed Brown Balbriggan Shirts.—JOHN MAHOMED, 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ROEDERER CHAMPAGNE in first-rate condition. Birkett's selection, as originally supplied to the Bombay Clubs.—Importers, PHIPSON AND CO.

FERNANDES and Co.'s SUPARI TOOTH-PASTE cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.

FOR SALE, a nearly new Victoria. Owner parting with it in consequence of his having purchased another trap. For information as to price, &c., apply to "H.," care of this paper.

"LIGHTNING" CIGAR CUTTERS, useful and ornamental, adjusted for 3 sizes of Cigars No Mess, Club, Bar or Smoking-room should be without one. Rs. 6 each. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

COME ONE! COME ALL! Just received, fashionable new Tweed, sac-coat and Trowsers, from Rs. 14-8 to 24. Tailoring Department first-class. Contract 51 by a first-class European Cutter.—Y. A. LACKA & Co.

CUSTOM HOUSE FORMS.—MANIFEST and all other forms now in use in the Customs Department, printed on HOWARD and JONES PAPER, sold at the Custom House and at this office. For price per 100 apply to Manager.

HAM, BACON AND CHEESE, IN CUT:—Cooked Ham, Ham Sandwiches, &c. Hot Tiffins, Wines and Spirits.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber have appointed THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 27th and 28th instant, for the purpose of BALLOTING at the offices of the Chamber for an ELECTIVE TRUSTEE of the Port of Bombay to act during the absence of Mr. John Y. Lang who has obtained five months' leave dating from 25th instant.
The ballot-box will be open at the offices of the Chamber from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m., on each of the above days.
By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 17th August, 1885.

TENDERS FOR LIGHTERAGE.

THE undersigned invite SEALED TENDERS for the work of shipping their bags of seed and grain, bales of cotton, &c., from the Native Jetty as well as from Kosmari for the year 1886.
Full particulars of the terms of the contract, probable quantities to be lightered and amount of security required will be furnished on application.
Tenders will be received up to the 30th September, 1885, but the undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
RALLI BROTHERS, Agency.
Kurrachee, 8th August, 1885.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS:
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION,
AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
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BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.
2 Vols., Rs. 16—Postage 9 Annas.
Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart Row.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Real Trichinopoly and Indian Gold and Silver Jewellery, Diamond Rings, Shawls, Toys, China and Japanese Flower Vases, &c.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum-street, Fort, the surplus stock in trade of Messrs. Muggandas and Jairamdas consisting of embroidered works of Scinde, China, Mooltan, Madras, Cashmere and Delhi, such as Rampoor chudders, shawls, cloaks, handkerchief, &c. Surat, Bombay, Vizagapatam work boxes, Moradabad and Benares work brass wares, ivory toys, &c., extensive assortment of various kinds of Trichinopoly and Indian gold and silver jewellery, diamond rings, &c, Persian carpets, large and small China and Japanese flower vases, &c.
The property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF BULSTONES FOR COLUMNS
On FRIDAY, the 21st inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Carnac Iron Works, on account of the concerned:—
21—1 by 2 by 1-3 Bulstones for columns.
40—2 by 2 by 1-3 do do
20—1 by 6 by 1-6 do do

The sale of real Trichinopoly and Indian gold and silver jewellery, diamond ring, shawls, toys, &c., &c., at 1, Hummum-Street, Fort, will be resumed on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.,
AT 1-30 P. M.
1 Handsome strong glassfronted miniature brougham, in good order.
1 „ strong mail phaeton, lately thoroughly done up.
1 „ strong gray Arab horse, 9 years old 14-2½, very quiet.

Under instructions from the Superintendent Army Clothing Department, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on THURSDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 p. m., sell by Public Auction, at the Army Clothing Department, Nesbit-lane, Byculla, a large quantity of cloth and serge remnants and cuttings, great coats, and cloaks, woollen cloth, rifle green white list, helmets with spikes and chains, boots, badges, cloth and serge tunics and trousers, gaiters, sewing machines, iron tank, tailors, iron empty cases, &c., &c.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed within 3 days from the day of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Grant-road, near Grant Road Bar, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved F.P. household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by "Schiedmayer and Soehne," first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a handsome cow giving 8 seers of milk, poultry, goats, &c. &c., the property of J. Perrie, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 5th September at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Bellasis Lodge, No. 1, Tardeo, opposite the Tardeo police chowkey, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teak-wood plain and carved and French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome solid rosewood sweet-toned grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne (nearly new) a handsome oakwood nine stops harmonium by Derby Cown U. S. A. (very little used), a splendid eight time spring dining gong, with dancing girls, (in first rate order, Brussels and velvet carpets, superior oil paintings, other pictures, table ornaments, flower vases, a strong built boat-shaped phaeton, a powerful chesnut fast trotting horse, sets of single and double harness, gentleman and lady's side saddle, &c. &c., the property of JOHN HUNT, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property at Clare Road, Byculla, next to the Palionjee's Hotel.
On MONDAY, the 7th September next, at 1 p.m., Messrs' BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the administrators of the estate of the late Mrs. M. S. Moses, the following very valuable landed property:—
All that piece or parcel of ground formerly Government ground with the messuage, bungalow or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate at Byculla, commonly called or known by the name of "Kay's Hall" containing by admeasurement 10,323 ten thousand three-hundred and twenty-three square yards be the same little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 124 and 281 and new No. 13,626 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under old No. 12 and new No. 14 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the north and east by property known as the "Huntley Cottage," on the south and south-east partly by a public road and partly by property belonging to His Highness Aga Khan, and on the west partly by the race-course and partly by other property belonging to the said Aga Khan known by the name of "Clare Hall," and which said premises "Kay's Hall" are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said vendors.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 19th August, 1885.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS TEAK SQUARES AND SCANTLING.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Bank Bundar by order of Messrs. Vandas Bhaglas—
200 tons superior 1st and 2nd class teak squares.
200 tons superior 1st class teak scantling of various sizes in lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF BOILERS.
On FRIDAY, the 21st inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba on the Port Trust ground, opposite Victoria Bunder, on account and at the risk of Moosajee Ebramjee—
2 double flue boilers by Galloway and Sons, 21 by 6 with galloway tubes and fittings, each weighing about 14 tons.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY next, the 22nd instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the premises the following valuable landed property, viz.:—
All that piece of Foras ground, together with the pucca-built superior two-storied bungalow with garden, stable and outhouses standing thereon, situate on the south side of the Elphinstone-road at Parell in the sub-district of Mandvee, in the Island and [illegible] consisting by admeasurement 2,301 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the Elphinstone-road, on the south by the Government ground, on the east by the ground of Mr. Jehangir Hormusjee, and on the west by the ground of Mr. Ardaseer.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF DAVISON'S WEST HARTLEY COAL.
On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Malet Bundar, by order of Messrs. Toolsee Nokursey and on account and at the risk of Memon Moosa Vully.
Ex s. s. "Deepdale."
450 to 500 tons Davison's West Hartley coal, heap No. 14.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Meadows-street, Fort, the stock in trade of Mr. Peroo Mahomed, closing his establishment. The same comprises best electro-plated goods by Elkington and other makers, handsome Hinks patent table and hanging kerosine oil lamps, superior porcelain dinner, dessert and breakfast services of various patterns, carriage lamps, rolls of velvet carpets, rich glassware, sets of single and double harness, saddlery, carriage whips, table ornaments, gold watches and chains, diamond lockets, rings, bracelets, and earrings, shop furniture, fireproof safe, &c.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before sale.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KHETWADY FOR SALE
Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, are instructed by the Administrators *de bonis non*, with the will annexed, of the late Edalji Dorabji Sakiatvala, to put up for sale by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of September next, at (3) three of the clock in the afternoon, on the premises, the following properties belonging to the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, namely—
LOT No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage or dwelling house and other buildings standing thereon, situate at 11th Khetwady lane, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, fronting the said Lane on the west side thereof, in the registration sub-district of Mandvie, containing by admeasurement 2,195 1-9 square yards or thereabouts, be the same more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 2,325, 2,330 and 3,080, and assessed in the books of the Assessor of Municipal Taxes under No.——, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Borath Abadeen Budroodeen, on or towards the south partly by Lot No. 2 hereinafter described and partly by the property of Nasarvanji Heerji Karani, on or towards the east by municipal drain, beyond which is the 11th Khetwady Lane aforesaid, and on or towards the west partly by the hereinbefore mentioned property of Nasarvanjee Heerji Karani and partly by a municipal drain, beyond which is the 12th Khetwady Lane, which said premises are at present in the occupation of Mr. Shapurji Burjorji Bharoocha and other tenants.
LOT No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage or dwelling-house and other buildings thereon, situate at Khetwady main road, without the Fort, in the city of Bombay, fronting the said main road on the north side thereof, in the registration subdistrict of Mandvie containing by admeasurement 863 8-9 square yards or thereabouts, be the same more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2,401, and assessed in the books of the Assessor of Municipal Taxes under No. 139, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by Lot No. 1 hereinbefore described, on or towards the south by a municipal drain beyond which is the Khetwady main road aforesaid, on or towards the east by a municipal drain beyond which is the 11th Khetwady Lane, and on or towards the west by the property of Nasarvanji Heerji Karani, which said premises are at present in the occupation of the sons of the said Edalji Dorabji Sakiatvala, deceased. For further particulars, plans, and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned, at their Office, 29, Medows-street, Fort or to the Auctioneers.—Dated this 17th day of August 1885.
Nanu & Hormusjee,
Solicitors to the Administrators *de bonis non* with the Will annexed of the late Edalji Dorabji Sakiatvala.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 19th August, 1885.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE, Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c., &c.
1 case false pearls.
8 cases silver plate glass
25 cases jams and jellies.
40 cases quarts and pints export beer.
5 bales white long-cloth.
10 cases white nansooks.
2 bales yarn.
5 bales grey shirtings.
2 bales grey dhoties.

AUCTION SALE of Fancy Toys, Flower Vases, Table Ornaments &c., &c., at the Exchange Hall, Apollo Street, Fort.
On FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Exchange Hall, Apollo Street, an invoice of fancy toys, table ornament, flower vases, &c., &c.
The above to be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.
MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 19th August, 1885.

NOTICES.

"I HEREBY REVOKE all the wills I have made previous to THIS DAY, 11th August, 1885."
ARDESHER MEHRBAN ERANEE.
22, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay, 11th August, 1885.

NOTICE
HAVING entered into direct communication with the LEADING CONTINENTAL EXPORTERS of WINES and SPIRITS, we are now able to offer our importations of the same at MODERATE PRICES, and which we GUARANTEE as SOUND and GENUINE.
Special terms to Regimental Messes, Clubs, and the Trade.
See detailed Wine Advertisement and for Price List please apply to
BARTON & CO., Limited,
WINE, PROVISION AND GENERAL MERCHANTS
Church-gate-street, Bombay.

THE BHOWNUGGER COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

THE DIRECTORS of the BHOWNUGGER COTTON MANUFCTURING COMPANY, Limited, are prepared to receive TENDERS up to the 1st Sept., next for the PURCHASE of the Company's Cotton Mills, presses, bungalows and other property at Bhownugger and the presses and property situate at Mhowa, either as a whole or separately.
A full inventory of the Machinery Stores &c. and any other information may be had on application to the undersigned.
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.,
Secs. Bhownr. Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited.
7, Hummum-street, Bombay, 31st July, 1885.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 5 p.m. to confirm the following special resolution passed in the Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 3rd instant:—
That Article 127 in the Articles of Association of the Company be altered by inserting between the words "their shares" and "but no dividend," the words "except in case all the shares have not been paid up in full then in proportion to the amount paid up and the period for which the same have been paid."
By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 5th August, 1885.

ENGLISH-BUILT CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

A NICE SHAPED fashionable LANDAULETTE, a cee spring canoe shape PHAETON, Derby VICTORIA, canoe shape PHAETON, Stanhope PHAETON, "a very nice MAIL PHAETON, by Silk and Sons; and an EMPRESS PHAETON, and many other VICTORIAS for sale.
MANOCKJEE COWASJEE,
Coachbuilder.
50, Kalbadevi-road, opposite Post Office.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI DOSSIBAI, widow and executrix of DOCTOR CURSETJEE FRAMJEE KHORY, deceased, hath contracted to sell the undermentioned properties. All and any person or persons having any claim in and to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, mortgage, inheritance, lease, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to me at my office, No 27, Meadow-street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same will be considered as waived.
FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Thocca land or ground, standing, lying and being at Parell, without the Fort of Bombay, and within the registration sub-district of Mandvee, and known by the name of Mazgaon Hill, containing by admeasurement four thousand eight hundred and eighteen square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new survey Nos. 1-2112 and 2-2112, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Mehrwanjee Nusserwanjee, on or towards the south partly by the property of Muncherjee Framjee Cama, and partly by the property of the late Mr. Ardeer Hormusjee Wadia, on or towards the east by the property of the late Dr. Cursetjee Framjee Khory, and on or towards the west by Parell Tank-road.
SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Foras Thocca land or ground standing, lying and being at Parell, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement one thousand and twenty-eight square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new survey No. 1-2115, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the garden of Pestonjee Rustomjee Moola Feerozee, on or towards the west by the charity ground, on or towards the north and south by the property of the said Pestonjee Rustomjee Moola Feerozee.
THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land, together with the hereditaments and premises and well standing and erected thereon, situate, lying and being on the south side of the Sewree private road without the Fort, and in the registration sub-district of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement fifty thousand, one hundred and fifty square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 94 and new survey No. 1-2411, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 10, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the private road and footpath, on or towards the east partly by the property of Luxmon Hurichundjee, and partly by that of Jaku Memon, on or towards the south partly by the property of Muncherjee Framjee Cama, and partly by the property of Jaku Memon, and on or towards the west partly by the property of Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia, partly by the property of the Parsee Priest, partly by the property of Dadabhoy Pestonjee, partly by that of Marwanjee Nusserwanjee, and partly by that of Jeewan Koilee.
FOURTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the hereditaments and premises erected thereon, situate, lying and being in Sewree without the Fort, and in the registration sub-district of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement three hundred and three square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new survey No. 2-2416, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the private road to the property of Cursetjee Framjee Khory, and on or towards the south and north by the property of the said Cursetjee Framjee Khory, Hindu Burning-ground, and on or towards the south and north by the property of the said Cursetjee Framjee Khory.—Dated 11th August, 1885.
PESTONJEE KAVASJEE,
Purchaser's Attorney.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, unvigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to find it is finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholераic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's, hemists.
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitatio
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT.
[illegible] Russel-street, Bloomsbury, London.

BANKS

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HER MAJESTY'S MINISTERS AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

On July 29 the members of her Majesty's Government and a distinguished company were entertained by the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress at a banquet at the Mansion House.

Lord Wolseley, who was received with cheers, returned thanks for the army. The noble lord, who was indistinctly heard, said: The genial warmth of the greeting of this distinguished assembly is peculiarly gratifying to me on my return from the command of the late expedition in the Soudan. I appreciate the compliment, but I am aware that you pay it to me not on mere personal grounds, and that in associating my name with the toast you desire to mark your approbation of the services of the army with which I was recently associated in their efforts to maintain the honour and military reputation of this country. (Cheers.) Unfortunately that army was not able to fully accomplish the mission for which it was despatched from England, but I have no hesitation in declaring that no army ever left our shores for active service that deserved more at the hands of their countrymen. (Cheers.) Although they were not fully successful, they certainly deserved to be successful, and that must have been the conviction of any one who saw them toiling and working in order to reach the goal set before them. From first to last their difficulties were enormous; but it is impossible for anybody who has not seen the Nile to comprehend the extent of the difficulties which our soldiers gallantly and cheerfully overcame. (Cheers.) Nor is it possible for any person who has not had to feed an army to estimate the difficulty of feeding even a small force of 10,000 or 12,000 men in the desert 1,400 to 1,500 miles away from the sea; but, nevertheless, the task was accomplished with a zeal and determination beyond all praise. (Cheers.) Our men left no stone unturned and would have run any risk to have arrived in time to save Khartoum and to rescue the incomparable hero who was encompassed there. When at Korti last year I should have had no hesitation whatever in sending the force on any expedition, however hazardous, for I was completely satisfied that both officers and men were quite equal to any task; and I must say that they fully justified the confidence which I reposed in them, inasmuch as wherever they met the enemy they were victorious. Every man can meet the gaze of his fellow-countrymen unflinchingly and with the knowledge that he did his duty. (Cheers.) It is a matter of congratulation to me that every time I go into the field the army placed under my command is better than the last. The Soudan expeditionary force was composed of better men than I have ever before commanded. Indeed, I believe that the army generally consists of better men at the present time than at any former period, and I consider that that may in some measure have arisen from the abolition of flogging. (Hear, hear.) It is no longer necessary to flog men to make them do their duty, and the spirit of the army therefore is one of greater freedom and liberality. (Hear, hear.) There is one point which I cannot pass over, and that is that in the late campaign, for the first time in our military history, we had some of her Majesty's colonial forces associated with us. (Cheers.) This marks a new starting-point for our country, because in future, if any sovereign thrusts war upon us, he will have to reckon not only with the military forces of these islands but also with the representatives of our race in all parts of the world. (Cheers.) Our men enjoyed splendid health in the Soudan, and that was probably due to the fact that from the time they entered the Soudan to the time they quitted it they were not supplied with spirits. (Hear, hear.) Their conduct both in camp and in the field was exemplary. There is one point which I ought not to omit to mention, and that is the attack on Baker's zereba when that point was occupied by General M'Neill on March 22 last. I know that what occurred on that occasion has been severely criticised, and I have no desire to discuss the matter now; but this I will say, that if I were to-morrow sent into the field there is no officer whom I would sooner have with me than General Sir John M'Neill. In saying that I am expressing not only my own opinion, but the opinion of ninety-nine men out of every hundred who know the circumstances. I cannot resume my seat without speaking in praise of the Naval Contingent—(cheers)—who assisted us both in keeping open the line of communication and in the actual warfare. Most nobly did they perform their duty, and I have the greatest pleasure of bearing testimony to the fact in the presence of that gallant naval officer Lord Charles Beresford. (Cheers.) Speaking of the army as a whole, it is a far better military machine now than it ever was. I do not say it is perfect. Great changes are probably necessary before it can become perfect, and in those changes I trust that the system of promotion by seniority will be put aside in favour of the selection of the most able men that can be found. (Cheers.)

Lord Charles Beresford, who in rising was greeted with loud cheers, said. The real weakness of our position does not arise so much from the inferiority of our ships or guns, as from the fact that, if war were to be declared, so many duties would be suddenly thrown upon the navy that it would be utterly impossible for it, as at present constituted, to perform them. I will mention the weak points whose defence would so hamper and embarrass our fleet in time of war. The defence of our coaling stations, the defence of our large shipping ports, and the defence of our great mercantile marine would have to be carried out by ships from the fleet which ought to be free for attacking the enemy's fleet and carrying the war into the enemy's country. (Hear, hear.) The authorities know these matters as well as we do, and are doing the best they can to put them right with the small funds at their disposal, but those funds are utterly inadequate for this purpose. Well, you will naturally ask what should be done. In my humble opinion, there is one thing necessary to put these things right at once. A loan of twenty millions, which England could well afford, would suffice to make these dangerously weak points so strong that the enemy's cruisers, from whom they would have most to fear, could do little or nothing against them. With the coaling stations fortified the navy would be relieved of the necessity of detaching men-of-war to defend them. Gunboats and torpedo-boat could be supplied from the proposed loan for the defence of our great shipping ports. Appeal to the national spirit of our countrymen, and I will guarantee that you will soon make these crews of volunteers to man them. Before long you will have for the defence of the coast a splendid a body of citizen soldiers of which England is so justly proud. (Cheers.)

Viscount Bury briefly returned thanks on the part of the reserve forces.

The Lord Mayor next proposed "The health of her Majesty's Ministers."

The Marquis of Salisbury, who was received with loud and prolonged cheers, said: The position which her Majesty's Ministers undoubtedly differs at the present time from that which those who answer the toast ordinarily occupy. We have had a peculiar and arduous task to perform. (Hear, hear.) We have had to carry on the government of the country when, by a significant conjuncture of constitutional circumstances, there was a House of Commons adverse to us and subject to no responsibility to the electors. No doubt this was a difficult circumstance. We hope we are now approaching the end of the labours which that condition of things imposed upon us, and that we may record that end as prosperous. (Cheers.) The events of our session is not a record of any conspicuous victories, but it is not a record wholly unimportant. (Cheers.) There are measures which I hope will take their place upon the statute book, which will compare not unfavourably with those of any session which has gone before—(hear, hear,)—measures of meeting evils which the House of Lords has long ago recognised, but which have only recently passed under the public eye; measures for giving to Scotland the self-government she has long desired, measures for solving in the most effective manner that most obstinate of all political problems—the condition of the land in Ireland—and, lastly, a measure for which you, my Lord Mayor, may claim special sympathy (for you have given us no slender assistance with regard to it, but, on the contrary the most important we have received)—a measure for assuring so far as we can to the humbler classes in society a home where their health may be preserved, and where their moral culture and virtues may flourish. (Cheers.) These measures, if they are added by the labours of the present parliament to the statute book, will, I think, represent any insignificant record to the future. (Hear.) Of course we have not escaped criticism. It is not right that we should do so. The venerable institution of the Opposition would have disappeared—(laughter)—if it had been so, but the criticism has been a little difficult, and driven to the resources of extraordinary ingenuity, and the criticism under which we have suffered is that we have not opposed sufficiently the principles of our opponents. (Laughter.) One eminent statesman accuses us of extreme opportunism. (Laughter.) Another statesman less violent in his language accuses us of immoral conversions—(laughter)—but the whole of these accusations rest entirely upon an ignorance and a misconception of the duties which, in respect of the words they utter, lie upon those admitted to her Majesty's councils. For instance, we are charged very severely with having been converted in the matter of the conduct to be observed towards the Irish people and Irish legislation. The charge of conversion rests upon no solid ground, for ever since it has been determined that a large measure of enfranchisement—a very large measure—was to be given to the Irish people, and vast numbers who had never exercised political power were to be admitted to it, I have been convinced that, unless a very grave political necessity requires a different conduct, it would be impossible to reconcile with that large admission of new voters the continuance of exceptional legislation, and I have carefully avoided any words that could be construed into recommendation of such a course. (Cheers.) But that is a small matter. The real fallacies of the imputations which are addressed to us in some quarters is due to the fact that men forget that the function of a Government is to act, and the function of an Opposition is to criticise, and if you wish to judge an Opposition you must judge it by the value of the criticisms it uses; but if you wish to judge a Government you must judge it by the acts it performs—(cheers)—but you must no more judge a Government by reference to those acts than you must judge an Opposition solely by its words. (Hear, hear.) My belief is that if my noble friend, Lord Carnarvon—(cheers)—instead of doing as he did, make a speech full of generous and conciliatory language, had made a speech full of bitter and good slashing invective against the Irish members, nobody would have taken the slightest notice of the fact that he did not propose to renew the Crimes Act. He adopted a wiser course. He expressed the sentiments which no one could express with so much justice as himself, and he appealed, as he had a right to appeal, to the result of the action he was taking for the judgment of his course. But if there are any who imagine that because his language like his heart is generous, that because he is free from the bias of extreme party spirit, that because he prefers conciliation to any other course of action, that on that account the high interest of justice or the political union of the Empire will suffer in his hands they are very much mistaking the character of the Earl of Carnarvon. (Cheers.) I have known him for many years, since we were boys together, and entirely throughout political life, and there is nothing of which I am more fully convinced of than this, that in the administration of his high office he will uphold right, he will administer justice, he will repress crime, he will maintain the highest interests of the country with an indifference to all petty party or political considerations, as if the words "Orangeman" and "Nationalist," "Whig" and "Tory," had never been invented. (Loud cheers.) But it is not only with respect to Irish affairs that the reproach which I think wholly unjustified has been addressed to us. We are reproached because in foreign affairs we do not adopt a policy at once adverse to the predecessors whom we have criticised. I accept such a reproach not as an attack but as a eulogy. (Cheers.) I believe that there is nothing more necessary for the practice of English statesmen under our peculiar institutions, where from time to time men of different opinions have to succeed each other in the conduct of public affairs, than that they should so far recognise the unity of the policy they have to administer that they should accept the pledges their predecessors have given, and follow out the policy their predecessors have inaugurated, and by their own trying to extract from it all the advantages to the country they govern, they may avoid, above all things, that foreign nations should conceive of us that we are so eaten up by party spirit that our policy can never be trusted to a safe stability, but will oscillate from side to side. That is the greatest danger to which our political system is exposed. That is the danger to which all Ministers who claim to be patriots before they are party men should devote all their energies to combat. (Cheers.) Do not imagine it is done without sacrifice and renunciation on our part. It would be pleasanter if we could take up the threads which were broken when Lord Beaconsfield fell—(cheers)—and follow out to test issues the policy we accepted from his hands. (Cheers.) If we could wipe out these five intervening years; if we could imagine that five years had passed during which what he began had been continued and the plot he had sowed had grown—how different in many respects would the world be! (Cheers.) How different in many respects would be the picture on which we should now look? (Cheers.) To take only two instances. We should look in Afghanistan upon a scientific frontier, created, defended, and impregnable. (Cheers.) We should look with indifference upon anything that might take place beyond its limits, because we should know that it was safe and impregnable. (Cheers.) And in Egypt, if matters could only have continued as he had left them, we should see a country advancing by rapid strides in all the blessings that good government and civilisation could confer; finance well established and prosperous; the dominion of the Sultan still obedient to the Khedive, and increasing day by day in their value to the country which owned them—(cheers)—an army obedient; a Khedive powerful; and all under international guarantees which we regret but cannot restore. (Cheers.) The loss of these things is due to the fact that the policy of England was not continued, but was broken. From that circumstance we must derive the lesson that, however little we may be able to choose the circumstances of the policy we find before us, there is our high duty not to break the continuity of the authority of England to the extract from it as much good that we can. (Cheers.) There is no doubt that the peculiar political circumstances impose a certain reserve upon the action of the present Government, but I do not think that that condition is inconvenient, and regret that it is one of the things which exists. It seems to me that men desire an interval of peace and repose—an interval of construction, instead of destruction—(cheers and laughter)—an interval of progress—an interval of disturbance. (Cheers.) It seems to me that we may well devote ourselves to the promotion of a good condition of things in the countries separated upon us in the East and in Africa—that we may devote ourselves to the restoration of the cordial feeling among European Powers which is so necessary to the prosperity of the world; that we may forget the struggles for power that have been too long maintained, and that we may seek those paths of legislation that shall give happiness to the poor and comfort to the miserable. (Cheers.) In doing these things we shall not only be responding to political conditions under which we find ourselves, but we shall be acting in harmony with the spirit that is now dominating all over the world. (Cheers.) I believe that when the time is accomplished, and that when next it is the privilege of your successor to address a Conservative Prime Minister in this place—(cheers and laughter)—I hope we may find some progress has been made towards each of these great objects, that the Empire is more united, England and the allies that cluster around them may be lying side by side regarding each other in peace and with mutual respect—(cheers)—that Egypt may be progressing in that path of progress from which she has been so violently thrust aside; that in England measures for the social advancement of the vast multitudes of our population may have taken the place of struggles for ascendancy, and above all, that the City of London may retain undiminished and unimpaired its ancient magnificence. (Loud cheers.)

THE EGYPTIAN LOAN.

The following discussions have taken place in Parliament respecting the issue of the Egyptian loan.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the 29th, in answer to Mr. Labouchere, said:—I am informed that my predecessor in office intended that the Egyptian Guaranteed Loan should be brought out by public tender. I very much doubt whether that arrangement would cause any saving, but it has been altered mainly in consequence of questions of an international character having arisen with respect to the issue of what I must call the original annuities, now depending on an international commission, to be paid to Messrs. Rothschild, who are the agents for the issue of the loan in London, is £500 per million, and reasonable incidental expenses. Both women and Frere Bey were sold as slaves; one of them he sent as a present to his brother-in-law, Ahmed Bay Abd-el-Razak, who belongs to the Khedive's household; the other he kept himself. The proceedings were in the usual form followed by agents in such cases. I do not see upon what ground I can call upon them to pursue the course indicated by the hon. member—that care should be taken to insure that all applicants for allotments below a fixed figure should receive them in full should the number of such applicants not exceed the total to be allotted, or to furnish a list of the applicants, especially in view of the fact that the object of the loan is to be offered for subscription in foreign capitals.

Mr. Labouchere asked whether the £500 per million paid to Messrs. Rothschild included the brokers' commission; whether there was any arrangement by which Messrs. Rothschild had a right to take £3,000,000 of the loan at 95½; also whether there was any further arrangement by which Messrs. Rothschild had a right to be paid £1,000,000 sterling which they had advanced at this 95½, thereby given them a profit, taking the present premium, of £20,000 upon the original £1,000,000 advanced, and £40,000 if they chose to exercise their option as to the other 2,000,000.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer: I must ask the hon. gentleman to put these questions on the paper.

Mr. Labouchere said he would call attention to the subject on the Appropriation Bill.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer: I think it would be well, perhaps, that the House should be in full possession of the facts of this matter. There has, of course, been a correspondence on the subject between the Government and Messrs. Rotshchild, and that correspondence will be laid on the table and printed as soon as possible. (Cheers.)

Mr. Labouchere inquired whether the correspondence would be in the hands of members in time for attention to be called to the subject on the Appropriation Bill.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer: I will do my best.

Mr. Villiers-Stuart asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer "whether the present market value of French Three per Cents. is about 80 per cent.; whether that of Russian Four per Cents. is about 80; whether that of Italian Five per Cents. is about 99; whether that ofEnglish Three per Cents. is about par; whether the New Egyptian Three per Cent. Loan is to be brought out at 95½ per cent.; whether this issue price is determined, not by the national credit standard of any foreign state, but by that of England; whether it is England that is ultimately responsible for the payment of the dividends and capital and whether the additional interest acquired in Egypt by England in consequence of her guarantee will be weakened by the nominal share taken in it by foreign Powers, or his hand rendered less free in dealing with Egyptian reforms."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer: The prices quoted by the hon. member are no doubt correct. I cannot undertake to say how far the issue price of the new Egyptian loan is determined by the credit standard of England. Various other circumstances have to be considered in the determination of that price. The responsibility of England in the matter is the same as that of the other guaranteeing Powers, except Russia—namely, the joint and several guarantee for the regular payment of the £315,000 yearly as the interest on the loan. The question of the effect of the joint guarantee on the interests of Egypt is a matter of opinion rather than of fact. I expressed my opinion on the subject in the debate of last spring—(Ministerial cheers) but this country being pledged to the Convention, it was our duty to carry it out.

Next day Mr. A. Arnold asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs what was the position of the Egyptian Loan with regard to the guarantee of the Powers; and whether it was intended to delay the issue until the guarantee had been accepted by the Parliaments of Germany and Austria; and, if so, when was that acceptance likely to be completed.

Mr. Bourke.—With a view to facilitate the issue of the loan of nine millions by the Egyptian Government, the Powers under the Convention of the 10th of March last agreed that the Khedive should, with the authority of the Sultan, issue a decree, which decree the Khedive undertakes to promulgate in the terms of the draft annexed to the Convention. Amongst the provisions in the Convention was the following:—"The Governments of Great Britain, Germany, Austro-Hungary, Italy, and Russia, undertake either to guarantee jointly and severally, or to ask authority from their Parliaments to guarantee jointly and severally, the regular payment of 315,000£ annually." When her Majesty's present Government came into office they found that the authority of the German, Austrian, and Italian Parliaments had not been obtained, and that those Parliaments had separated without any prospect of meeting for several months to come. It is not necessary now to enter into details as to the discussion which was raised between her Majesty's late Government and the German Government on this question, because papers will be presented very soon. But I may state that her Majesty's present Government, when the assumed office, found that the issue of the loan was practically suspended. The negotiations which have since taken place have practically resulted in an agreement on the part of Germany, Austria, and Italy, to give an undertaking that the loan shall be submitted for ratification as soon as their Parliaments meet, and they have consented to the issue of the loan at once (hear, hear). In anticipation of the ratification, and this has been agreed to by the other Powers, the decree annexed to the original Convention has been issued with an alteration that largely facilitates the issue of the loan and the payment of the coupons. This was approved, and the arrangement signed by all the Powers. The loan, therefore, was issued yesterday.

The *St. James's Gazette* states:—The new Egyptian loan has been dealt in on the Stock Exchange at a premium of from 2⅛ to 2 per cent. The general feeling is that the issue price is too low. There seems no reason that a loan guaranteed by the British Government should be brought out £4 lower than Consols. No doubt the stock is small in amount, and consequently there will never be in it a very free market. The action of the Sinking Fund, moreover, will from the first begin to diminish it. Furthermore, it will be in bonds to bearer, not inscribed stock. For both reasons it will not be suitable for bankers and financial institutions. Therefore the issue price ought naturally to be lower than Consols. But to bring it out 4¼ under par seems unnecessary. The result was at first to weaken the maket for Home Funds. Of course, on the other hand, the cheapness of the loan ensures for it a great success. It is curious that its announcement has had so little effect upon the market for Egyptian bonds, and for Foreign Government bonds generally. The readiness with which Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy have agreed to the bringing out of the loan, before the convention by which they guaranteed it was ratified, is considered to be further evidence of their friendly feeling towards the Salisbury Cabinet, and of their desire to support the Egyptian credit. Moreover, the issue of the loan not only relieves early the Egyptian Government from the embarrassments which, but for ensuring the early payment of the indemnities, will stimulate enterprise in Egypt. Naturally, therefore, a considerable rise of Egyptian bonds was looked for, but it has not come off. The chief reason, no doubt, is uncertainty as to the intentions of Russia.

SLAVE TRAFFIC IN EGYPT.—SCANDALOUS REVELATIONS.

A PAMPHLET by "An English Resident at Cairo," treating of scandals in connection with slavery in Egypt, has been published with the sanction and under the auspices of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, to whom documents in proof of the statements were previously submitted. How the present Egyptian Government attend to the execution of the solemn engagements contracted by the ex-Khedive appears in some measure from the following statements:—

Until 1882 the department for the suppression of the slave-trade consisted of about 500 officials, at an annual cost of £20,000, and up to that date close upon 10,000 slaves had received their freedom. At the present moment there is only one European official, a foreign officer, Major Schaeffer, at a salary of £600, a cousin of Nubar's (who for the past twelve months has been away from his post, detached for special military service in the Soudan), and only 30 native sub-inspectors at a salary of £300 each, who in the vain attempt to perform their duties are subjected to every possible difficulty and annoyance by those whose place it should be to assist them. Whenever one unfortunate sub-inspector succeeds in their courage in both hands and succeed in arresting a slave-dealer *in flagrante delicto*, the latter is brought before a court-martial, composed of native officers, who, as a rule, are the friends and relatives of officers of the Egyptian army (whose duties as Surveyor-General of Military Stores, etc., prevent his devoting sufficient time and attention to the acts of which he is guilty), and is acquitted, and if not aided over by a certain Nessim Bey, one of the Palace familiars. Notwithstanding the fact that the dealer has been caught in the very act, he is generally allowed a loophole of escape, and proves to wear to his respectability and to his innocence. The unfortunate sub-inspectors, not having funds at their disposal for the purchase of testimony, find difficulty in proving the charge to the satisfaction of a court composed of officials who are the slaves of their own. Naturally the people who have either bought from or sold to the dealer, are unwilling to incriminate themselves by coming forward, and will, on every opportunity, not only witness such slaves worth when opposed by that of the dozen respectable householders of Cairo? Thanks to this immunity, and to the patronage accorded to them in high places, there are at present no fewer than at least thirty slave-dealers in Cairo, in peaceful pursuit of their respectable calling. And whereas formerly every month hundreds of slaves used to receive their freedom here in Cairo, the official records show that only thirty-three received their freedom in December, and thirty in January.

The following case is given as thoroughly characteristic of the proceedings of the traffickers in slaves and the officials appointed to check their operations:—

During the beginning of March, 1885, a certain Abdallah Sherouk, a Mahommedan, was passing through the Canal on his way back to his native place at Halab in Syria, from a pilgrimage to Mecca, having with him his two wives, Abyssinians, who had been formerly slaves, but had since received their freedom and had been duly married. Notwithstanding the fact that Abdallah had the marriage certificates and the liberation papers of his two wives in proper form and order, and submitted them to the Governor of Port Said, the latter seized both women, under the pretence that they were slaves; one of them he sent as a present to his brother-in-law, Ahmed Bay Abd-el-Razak, who belongs to the Khedive's household; the other he kept himself. The proceedings were in the usual form followed by agents in such cases. I do not see upon what ground I can call upon them to pursue the course indicated by the hon. member—that care should be taken to insure that all applicants for allotments below a fixed figure should receive them in full should the number of such applicants not exceed the total to be allotted, or to furnish a list of the applicants, especially in view of the fact that the object of the loan is to be offered for subscription in foreign capitals.

Mr. Labouchere asked whether the £500 per million paid to Messrs. Rothschild included the brokers' commission; whether there was any arrangement by which Messrs. Rothschild had a right to take £3,000,000 of the loan at 95½; also whether there was any further arrangement by which Messrs. Rothschild had a right to be paid £1,000,000 sterling which they had advanced at this 95½, thereby given them a profit, taking the present premium, of £20,000 upon the original £1,000,000 advanced, and £40,000 if they chose to exercise their option as to the other 2,000,000.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer: I must ask the hon. gentleman to put these questions on the paper.

Mr. Labouchere said he would call attention to the subject on the Appropriation Bill.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer: I think it would be well, perhaps, that the House should be in full possession of the facts of this matter. There has, of course, been a correspondence on the subject between the Government and Messrs. Rotshchild, and that correspondence will be laid on the table and printed as soon as possible. (Cheers.)

Mr. Labouchere inquired whether the correspondence would be in the hands of members in time for attention to be called to the subject on the Appropriation Bill.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer: I will do my best.

Mr. Villiers-Stuart asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer "whether the present market value of French Three per Cents. is about 80 per cent.; whether that of Russian Four per Cents. is about 80; whether that of Italian Five per Cents. is about 99; whether that ofEnglish Three per Cents. is about par; whether the New Egyptian Three per Cent. Loan is to be brought out at 95½ per cent.; whether this issue price is determined, not by the national credit standard of any foreign state, but by that of England; whether it is England that is ultimately responsible for the payment of the dividends and capital and whether the additional interest acquired in Egypt by England in consequence of her guarantee will be weakened by the nominal share taken in it by foreign Powers, or his hand rendered less free in dealing with Egyptian reforms."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer: The prices quoted by the hon. member are no doubt correct. I cannot undertake to say how far the issue price of the new Egyptian loan is determined by the credit standard of England. Various other circumstances have to be considered in the determination of that price. The responsibility of England in the matter is the same as that of the other guaranteeing Powers, except Russia—namely, the joint and several guarantee for the regular payment of the £315,000 yearly as the interest on the loan. The question of the effect of the joint guarantee on the interests of Egypt is a matter of opinion rather than of fact. I expressed my opinion on the subject in the debate of last spring—(Ministerial cheers) but this country being pledged to the Convention, it was our duty to carry it out.

Next day Mr. A. Arnold asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs what was the position of the Egyptian Loan with regard to the guarantee of the Powers; and whether it was

dealer was acquitted on the spot, and after the trial the whole of the ten slaves were taken off secretly to the Khedive's palace, the previous gift of four having been so highly appreciated that the whole lot were now required. Sir Evelyn Baring getting wind of the matter, a fresh court-martial was ordered, greatly to the perturbation of the palace officials. The Governor of Port Said was secretly summoned to Cairo, and, after much council and discussion, a telegram was addressed to the Governor at Port Said (although he was at Cairo at the time) ordering him to send ten slaves up to the capital (although they were in the Khedive's palace at the time). Two days later Nessim Bey, the president of the court-martial, stated officially that the slaves had just arrived by rail, and were quartered in the house of a certain Mohamed Effendi, in the Saidah Zenab quarter. Now, although the latter part of this statement was (at the first part was a distinct lie; as could be proved from the evidence of confidential agents who had been on the watch. On the 5th of December the slaves appeared before the court for the second time, and, in accordance with careful drilling, stated that they were anxious to remain in the house of the Governor of Port Said. One of them, however, had disappeared, and a medical certificate was handed in, signed by a native doctor at Port Said, stating that she was unable to travel. The dealer was, of course again acquitted, and on the termination of the court-martial the nine slaves were taken back to the house of Saideh Zenab, whence they were presently removed in twos and threes by night, secretly, to the palace, two being taken on the night of the 16th of December, and four on the night of the 18th of December.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL AND THE *STANDARD*.

THE attack upon Lord Randolph Churchill which was made in the *Standard* on the 30th July, had reference to a misunderstanding between the Secretary of State for India and the Conservative members for Liverpool, Mr. Whitley and Lord Claud Hamilton, who refused to attend a large political demonstration at which Lord Randolph was to have been present. The grounds of refusal on Mr. Whitley's part appears to be that he disapproves the action of the Government with reference to the Medical Relief Bill and also their Irish policy; and he protests that he could not appear on any public platform without explaining the reasons for his dissent. Therefore, he thought it better not to be present at the meeting at all. Lord Claud Hamilton's objection is apparently confined to the Irish policy of the Government, and he makes a special complaint against Lord Randolph Churchill's attack on Earl Spencer's administration of the Irish Viceroyalty. Lord Randolph Churchill consequently refused to attend the meeting. The incident created intense irritation amongst the Liverpool Conservatives, but according to the latest accounts the quarrel had been patched up, and in all probability the meeting will come off a little later. The *Standard* in commenting upon the incident, took the part of the Liverpool members, and said:—It is time to speak plainly. Lord Randolph Churchill has been puffed by his friends in the daily and weekly press with admirable assiduity. He has dined with them, and they have dined with him, and the well-organised *claque* are ready to cry "Prodigious!" whenever he opens his mouth. But it is all in vain. We no longer live in days when public fame can be gulled by such arts, and the decisive action of the Members for Liverpool shows the extent of the alarm which Lord Randolph's blundering and blustering tactics have inspired in the bosom of his Party. Whether Lord Randolph was justified in declining to attend the meeting in their absence is a separate question, which must not be mixed up with the main consideration now before us. For the sake of those who had arranged to be present on the occasion, it would have been better, perhaps, if he had for once smothered the excessive vanity that distinguishes him, rather than inflict upon the public so widespread and severe a disappointment. But, whatever our judgment upon this question, our estimate of the conduct and the policy which elicited so pointed a rebuke remains altogether unaltered. That policy, of course, is the policy which has been followed in the case of the Maamtrasna inquiry, and in the Debate on Mr. Bright's speech at the Spencer Banquet. We say, without the least hesitation, that it would be a thousand times better that the Conservative Party were once more in Opposition—strongly though we ourselves recommended them to take office—rather than that we should again be exposed to the humiliation of such a speech as that which Lord Randolph delivered on Monday evening. Lord Harrington had the courage and the manliness "to tell the Parnellites that their "whining" complaints would meet with no sympathy from him or his colleagues; and it was reserved for Lord Randolph Churchill to dishonour the high-minded, historic, and honourable Party with which he is casually connected by a feeble attempt to show that the Irish Members were in the right, that Lord Spencer had connived at judicial murders, and that Mr. Parnell is much misunderstood. We have had enough of this. We are not sure that this partial explosion of the discontent which is generally felt in the ranks of the Conservatives may not in the end be beneficial, since it may open the eyes of Lord Randolph's colleagues to the risks they run by continuing to submit to his dictation. It is possible, we are sworn, to offer some explanation of the change of front which the Government have adopted towards Ireland not irreconcilable with that rough common sense by which, after all, the affairs of the world are pretty generally regulated. But for the language which has been used against Lord Spencer in support of Mr. Parnell there is no excuse or justification whatsoever; and if the Government do not find, or make, an early opportunity of disavowing, but of condemning it, they will feel its effects hereafter much more seriously than they can ever have contemplated. The national conscience has been shocked by this unpatriotic requital of the difficult and dangerous services which Lord Spencer has discharged with as much success as intripidity; and even when Lord Randolph shall have deserted the Great Irish Proconsul as the ex-Viceroy of Ireland, he will not be able to repeat a tithe of what he has said of him but recently without provoking general indignation. The truth is, that Lord Randolph Churchill is a much overrated man. He is now verging upon middle age and has reached a time of life when even flighty minds ought to sober down. But that is what he cannot do. His almost incredible ignorance of affairs, his boyish delight in offering the crudest insults to men who have been fifty years in the service of the State, his pranks, his blunders, are ceasing to amuse. It is true that he is possessed of some political abilities and a turn for public speaking which, under Parliamentary Institution often raises men considerably above their real merits; and that he has taken advantage of the peculiar situation of the Conservative Party to acquire an importance with which his knowledge of affairs and experience of public life are by no means commensurate. It so happened that, during Mr. Gladstone's Administration, the Opposition in the House of Commons was confined to the peculiar kind of oratory which is always so useful to the party on the Speaker's left; and the consequence was, that the share of this commodity with which Lord Randolph was endowed immediately rose in value and enabled him very nearly to command his own price. The mistake he made and the mistake which his admirers have made, was in supposing that a "smart" speaker must necessarily be a statesman and that coarse personality, showy rhetoric and coarse satire delighted a popular audience was equally fit to sit down at the council table and pronounce a judgment on the nicest problems of policy. The public, we must own, is to some extent answerable for what has happened. But a short time ago, it was the fashion to speak of Lord Randolph Churchill as the life and soul of the Party. The pleasure with which he was listened to by crowds of working men in the Midland counties was taken as a proof, not only of his wit, but of his wisdom. His so-called epigrams, not always inspired by the best taste or feeling, were quoted as masterpieces of humour. And while all this foolish admiration was turning his head, it was also investing him with a kind of deceptive popularity which, when the time came, those entrusted with the formation of the Conservative Government did not see their way to disregard. It was a game of "brag," and they allowed themselves to be beaten. They have, however, paid dearly for their prize. We do not, indeed, deny that the Member for Woodstock sitting below the gangway, incensed at his exclusion from office, and inspired by the cheers of the Opposition, would have been a thorn in the side of the Treasury Bench such as its occupants would naturally wish to avoid. But whether he could have done them more real harm in that capacity than he is doing them as a member of the Cabinet seems at least open to question. It is a maxim with vetern Parliamentary tacticians that a troublesome supporter should always, if possible, be brought into the Ministry, and taught to accommodate his places to the necessities of the Government. Once between the shafts, with the Collar round his neck, and well-trained officials on each side of him, he could not it was supposed, be very restive. The plan, however has not answered with Lord Randolph Churchill. Instead of his being broken in by his colleagues, hvae been broken in by him, and he has been able to make them adopt, as the deliberate and well-digested convictions of sagacitious and practical Englishmen, the crude conceits of a political neophyte, which his own little Senate labour hard to represent as the language of a new Tory gospel. If these pranks are endured much longer Lord Randolph will break up the Government, and will break up the Conservative Party. We will follow Lord Salisbury, but we will not be governed by a sort of over-grown schoolboy who thinks he is witty when he is only impudent and who really does not seem to possess sufficient knowledge even to fathom the depths of his own ignorance of everything worthy of the name of Statesmanship. The situation is unfortunate not only for the Conservative Party, but also for Lord Randolph himself. With his useful though superficial talents, his advantages of birth, his courage, and his indifference the prizes of political life might have been within his reach if circumstances had not tempted him to shirk all real work, to try to run before he could walk, and to lead where is would have done him more good to follow. There is nothing to object to in very young men on their entry into public life entertaining novel or eccentric theories. On the contrary, it is rather a healthy sign than otherwise. "It is the stirring of the blood." But if such men are to become Statesmen, they must be prepared, when they are well on the road to forty, to put their theories to a practical test, and to adjust them to the conditions of the actual political life in which their lot is cast. This was the case with Mr. Disraeli. No one delighted more than he did in placing new and startling theories before the world, as long as he had no responsibility. Nor was he ever untrue to the leading ideas which he had promulgated in his earlier works. But he knew that there was a time for everything; and that for a Minister of the Crown, entrusted with the daily conduct of affairs, to attempt to put in practice the theories of "Coningsby" and "Sybil" would be ridiculous. This is one among a great many other things that Lord Randolph Churchill does not know. We ought to apologise, perhaps, for naming him and Lord Beaconsfield together, but it is a comparison which is suggested by some points in Lord Randolph's position. What he has to learn, and what we think he never will learn, is the necessity of laying aside dreams and crotchets when he enters the sphere of practical legislation, and the certainty that no political Party can bear the strain upon its faith which his own Irish policy would impose, without being broken into pieces. The dissatisfaction with recent arrangements believed to have been dictated by him is so deep and so general that it would be no kindness to the Party to attempt to throw a veil over it. We will hope—though, we confess, not with a great deal of confidence—that what has happened at Liverpool will awaken some train of reflection in Lord Randolph Churchill himself productive of good effects. But it is with Lord Salisbury that the responsibility rests. It is useless for him to shut his eyes to notorious facts. In Foreign Affairs he has already done wonderfully well. But by its domestic policy the Government is already deeply discredited. It is a common saying that Lord Randolph Churchill, like his brother, the Duke of Marlborough, is at heart a greater Radical than Mr. Chamberlain himself, and we are inclined to think that the popular estimation of him is not far wrong. But be this as it may, it is certain that since he took office he has done the Conservative Party almost irreparable harm.

The *Times* says that the incident as it stands is a suggestive illustration of Conservative unity, but the incident as it might have stood, had the meeting been persevered with, would have been infinitely more amusing as well as more agreeable to the Liverpool electors. It is quite evident in any case that the extraordinary identity of principles and methods recently developed is paralleled by the identity of the situation in which the two parties find themselves. What Mr. Chamberlain is to the steadygoing Whigs, that Lord Randolph Churchill is to the respectable old-fashioned Conservatives. It would be difficult to say which of the two takes the greater liberties with his nominal friends. Any difference that may be detected is chiefly due to the fact that while on Mr. Chamberlain's side there is an ancient and venerated umbrella, on Lord Randolph Churchill's whatever it is that takes the place of the symbol is comparatively new and unfamiliar. Mr Chamberlain is thus to some extent handicapped in an exhibition of pure audacity, though it must be admitted that he makes a manful struggle to equal his Conservative rival. What is to be the consequence to the country of the remarkable sweeping away of old landmarks, old principles, and old associations now going on is a question not to be approach without considerable apprehension. All that is plain at present is that for guidance in the immediate future we must rely upon something yet to be evolved from the political chaos, not at all upon the principles and traditions which have served us so long.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

ORIENTAL LANGUAGES IN THE ARMY.

On July 27, Colonel Milne Home asked the Secretary of State for War whether, in accordance with a promise made by the late Secretary of State for War to the House on March 19, 1885, the question of affording officers at the Staff College opportunities of studying modern Oriental languages had been considered; and what if any, decision had been arrived at.

Mr. W. H. Smith: The question has been considered; but the course at the Staff College is so largely taken up in military studies that it is not thought advisable to introduce in any special manner the study of Oriental languages. Steps have, however, been taken for the formation of classes at Cairo and Alexandria for the study of Arabic, and rewards will be given to successful students by way of encouraging that knowledge on the part of the language. I may add that, after much discussion, a scheme has been elaborated under which the Civil Service Commissioners will hold half-yearly examinations in any languages, including Oriental languages, for which officers may present themselves. There will be two degrees of qualification—one, the simple pass; the other a certificate for an interpretership.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Mr. Biggar asked the Secretary of State for India whether four talooks had recently been disarmed in the Madras Presidency; whether, since December last, there had been two encounters with the troops; whether dynamite had been freely used by the troops; whether one European soldier had been killed, and one officer and several soldiers wounded; and whether twenty-four insurgents had been killed and none wounded.

Lord R. Churchill said that three talooks had been disarmed since last December. Two encounters had taken place with the troops, in the course of which one officer had been killed and four European soldiers wounded. Dynamite had been used by the troops in order to effect an entrance into a building held by the insurgents. This subject could not be dealt with in the space of an answer, and if the hon. member moved for papers they would be presented.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Sir G. Campbell on the 30th asked the Secretary of State for India whether, in the present depressed condition of Indian trade and difficulty in regard to Indian finance, he had given a Government guarantee to a third through line of railway from the North-West Provin

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, AUG. 18.

REUTER gives us two items of intelligence to-day which, although perhaps scarcely news to business people, are at all events hopeful as regards the future. One is that political apprehensions are subsiding, and the stock markets improving in consequence; the other that English harvest operations are rapidly progressing, and the Wheat crop is expected to be an average.

Money in London is cheaper again, the open market rate of discount on 3 months' bills being down to 1⅛ and on 6 months' to 2 per cent. Consols remain at yesterday's advanced rate of 100⅛, but Indian securities are weaker, the 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan by ¼, 4 per cent. Rupee Paper by ¼, and 4½ per cent. by 1-16.

In the Produce markets, Linseed comes unchanged. Rapeseed and Poppyseed are both 6d. per quarter lower. In Wheat No. 2 Club to arrive in London is quoted 3d. lower.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed quiet, with sales of 7,000 bales, including 400 Surats. Spot quotations for Oomras and Dholleras are reduced 1-16d., and arrival prices for Americans 1-32d. to 1-64d. The reduction in Surats is scarcely in the nature of a decline, as the rates quoted have for some time past been quite nominal business generally being impracticable within 1-8d. to 3-16d. per lb. In New York prices remain as before, 10 7-16 cents for ready Mid-uplands and 9-58 cents per lb. for December shipment.

In the Cotton market here there is still a total absence of business, and prices remain nominally unchanged.

WHEAT is quiet with very little doing, buyers [illegible] alike being indisposed to push business. We quote—Soft White Pessy Rs. 3-13, No. 1 Club Delhi Rs. 3-1[illegible] and No. 2 Rs. 3-7 per cwt.

SEEDS:—Linseed is advanced to Rs. 6-6 to Rs. 6-7 per cwt. bazaar terms, but at this level new business is quite beyond reach, and buyers only operate where absolutely compelled to cover. Rapeseed is quite out of request at previous prices.

FREIGHTS show considerable weakness. A steamer is reported to have been fixed for Havre to-day at 20s. 6d., August-September loading, to cover speculative orders previously given out. For Liverpool the market quotation is 17s. 6d. to 18s. 9d., and for Continental ports 20s. Steamers in the meantime refuse to fix at the latter figure; but there are 10 boats in harbour unfixed, and they do not look like mending their position by waiting in the present dulness of our export trade.

COALS are dull and difficult of sale. A cargo of Cardiff in harbour is offering at Rs. 15 alongside without finding buyers.

EXCHANGE has been quiet and unchanged with a most limited extent of business doing. Calcutta is said to be steady at a decline of 1-32d., but from what we can learn, the steadiness there is what is generally known in this side as absence of business. Closing rates are:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 6 23-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6 11-16d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight.	1s. 6 13-16d.	,,
Credits ,, ,,	1s. 6¼ d.	,,
Francs ,, ,,	2·00	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues to show a hardening tendency. Fours are said to have been done at Rs. 98¾, but the closing quotation is 13-16 both ready and for the end of the month. Fours-and-a-half remain nominally at par.

SHARES are all strong, especially Spinning and Weaving Companies, in which a general advance of Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per share has again been established. Press Companies are also firm, Mofussils being up to Rs. 370, Berars to Rs. 520, Bombay-Burmah Trading Co.'s shares are up to Rs. 4,000 for 1st issue.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	727½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	620xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	610
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	428
National Bank of India	37,32[illegible]	£ 250		do.	103

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,30[illegible]	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	430
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 2	99
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 17½	325
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	705
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	500
Bhowanagar Mills	9,0[illegible]	100	100	...	13
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	915
Berar Manf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	2[illegible]		160
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	50[illegible]	Rs. 40	725
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	725
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	...	560
Coorla Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	675
City of Bombay	600	1,000	1,000	...	345
D. Spinning	3,000	2,00[illegible]	2,00[illegible]	...	240
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	1,000
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	50	50	Rs. 25	700
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	25	615
Golam Babe S. Co.	2,000	50[illegible]	50[illegible]	...	430
Gordon Mills	1,042	1,000	1,000	...	205
Hindustan Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	815
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	500	50	70	695
Hydrabadsche Spinning Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,090
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	50[illegible]	500	Rs. 30	420
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	1,000	...	900
James Greaves Mills	100	500	400	...	460
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,500	50[illegible]	50[illegible]	Rs. 40	550
Jowras Hailoo	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,000
Khandelah	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	950xd
Khatao Mackenzie	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	470
Leopold S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	10[illegible]			141
Madras United	500	1,000			2,500
Mahalakshmi	6,000		1,000	Rs. 25	625
Manockjee Petit's	4,0[illegible]		1,000	Rs. 25	1,165
Managon Spinning Co.	5,000	25	25	Rs. 2	190
Manajee Goculdas	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,411
National Spinning Mills	6000	1,000	1,000	...	625
Nagpore Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	100	5	...	102xd
Narayan Cotton Mills	550	1,000	1,000	...	500
New Great Eastern	2 000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	1,010
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 1[illegible]	559
Parsi S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,000	400	400	Rs. 10	150
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	25[illegible]	250	6¼	170
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,250	500	500	...	145
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	...	785
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	...	730
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,500
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,345
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	645
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 20	400
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	Rs. 10	230
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	575
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,0[illegible]	1,000	Rs. 25	700

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	{ 1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	} 10 p.c.	{ 200 / 156
Badhan Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 12	160
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	185	Rs. 10	223
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	1-0	10 2-3p.c	90
Do. New issue	500	100	37[illegible]	10 2-3p.c	37[illegible]xd
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	300	500	100		
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	800	500	500	...	660
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	470
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 6	108
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	4,000
Do. (2nd Issue)	1,000	62	375	60	1,000
Do. (3rd Issue)	1,000	62	375	...	900
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	00	1,000	1,000	25	880
Bombay Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	6 p.ct.	101
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	...	44
Cooper, Macon & Co. Ld.	1,000	100	100	10½	126
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Rs. 1	
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	48,000	...	5	...	34
Karrachee Ice Co. Ld.	600	500	300	35	321
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	500	500	200	36 p. s	360
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 22	340
Meehanics Building Co.	4,000	50	22	14	
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct.	100
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	600	100	100	...	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	2½	60
Oriental Loan Association	000	20	20	1½	23
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	5 p. s	95
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 11	345
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	5,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,80[illegible]
Soundy & Co., Ld.	000	10[illegible]	100	Rs. 8	90
Telephone Co. Ld.	19,000	25	25	Rs. 1	15
Tramway & Co. Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 140	1,165
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 1	105
Western India Steam Mills	1,000	1[illegible]	100	p.ct	157
M. M. Mody & Co. Ld.	2,000	200	200	9	100

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	..	..	£137x
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	..	£100	..	..	£144x

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	...	900
Akola Press Co.	80	500	500	Rs. 50	450
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	490
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	220	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	1,300
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 2	300
ciliary	020	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	240
Brodie's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	500	200	20[illegible]	...	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	4¼	212½
Colaba Press Co.	50	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	750
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	5 0	300	300	12	140
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,175
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	400	2,350
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	620
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	150	500	500	...	61[illegible]
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	500	Rs. 40	450
Mannar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 40	265
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 7½	131½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 30	370
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 45	520
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	500	Rs. 40	3
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	167½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	100	520
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary)	500	500	500	—	500
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	750
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,250
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	660

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BISN Co's steam-ship Culna, 1,533 tons, Captain J Bellwood, arrived in harbour on 17th instant, from Moulmein (2nd August) with a cargo of timber.

THE Barque Mary Edey, 336 tons, Captain W Keenan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (30th July) with a cargo of sugar and 7 deck passengers, she is consigned to S Sedick.

THE steam-ship Bengore Head, 1,695 tons, Captain T McCaimont, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newport (22nd July), with a cargo of [illegible] tons coal, she is consigned to Messrs Wallace and Co.

THE Anchor line steam-ship Asia, 922 tons, Captain G Craig, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (15th instant), with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr J Cox, Mr J Croft, Mr E B Harrison and 3 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Auretta, 1,729 tons, Captain G Wilson Head, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newport (16th ultimo), with a cargo of 3,042 tons coal, and 936 packages nails. The vessel had an experienced strong gale and heavy rains during her voyage from Aden; she is consigned to Messrs Finlay Muir and Co.

THE BISN Co's steam-ship Satara, 820 tons, Captain G Mackerness, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bassorah (5th inst), via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Surg and Mrs Beganza, Master W Legett, Lt-Col Barrett, Dr Keith, Dr Mussani, Mrs Naller, and three children, Mr and Mrs D Dossabhoy and child, Mr Gentles, Mr T Yokee, Mr Lopetz, Mr and Mrs Ramchadra Narrayen and child, Lt G J Younghusband and 48 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From
17	Culna (s)	Bellwood	Moulmein, Aug. 2.
18	Bengore Head (s)	McCalmont	Newport, July 22.
	Asia (s)	Craig	Kurrachee, Aug. 15.
	Auretta (s)	Head	Newport, July 16.
	Satara (s)	Mackerness	Jassorah, Aug. 5.
	Mary Eden	Keenan	Mauritius, July 30.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
18	Arabia (s)	Rothwell	Busaorah.
	Roehampton (s)	Sanderson	Jeddah.
	Maiwa (s)	Atkinson	Marseilles.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Asia, for Liverpool, &c.
,, Java, for Persian Gulf.
,, Burmah, for Kurrachee.
,, China, for Genoa, &c.
Ship Hereford, for Demerara via Madras.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 18.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Victory s—25 cases yellow metal sheets and 200 bundles copper braziers, Wallace and Co; 310 bundles copper sheets, Ralli Bros.

FROM LONDON.

Kangra s—6 cases paper, A Allibhoy.
Edwin s—2 bales wall paper, A C Carderbhoy; 4 casks writing ink, A Keekabhoy; 3 packages glassware, Fazul Dossa; 10 cases beer, C H S Forces and Co.
Africa s—2 cases whisky, Atmaram Rangildas.
Rosetta s—5 cases brandy, Bongor Warurtsa and Co.

FROM VENICE.

Gwalior s—22 cases soap, Goolamally Jeewanjee and Co.

FROM HULL.

Sorrento s—4 packages colours, Essofally Keekabhoy; 50 drums linseed oil, T M Tazahan; 100 boxes candles, Lyon and Co; 23 cases colours, T Furzoolabhoy; 2 cases medicine, Hurjee Mooljee and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Sorrento s—12 casks zinc sheets, A K Jewabhoy; 62 packages glassware Manjibhoy Canji.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Manroe s—8,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co; 50 bales wool, M Jaitha and Co.; 2 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co.

Asia s—71 bales cotton, Bhimjee Sonjee and Co; 53 bales wool and 251 bales goat hair, Kamal Gangi and Co; 59 bales wool, B Ghebanand; 612 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 168 cwts coir rope and 113 cwts coir yarn, H T Sally Mahomed; 179 cwts coir yarn M Currumsey; 700 cwts crusted bones S Abdulla; 50 bales goat skins Farnham and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsee and Co.

Nedjid s—2,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR GIBRALTAR

Asia s—2,000 cwts wheat, Messrs W and A Graham; 4,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

China s—1,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co; 1,020 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsee.

FOR GENOA.

China s—1,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

China s—3,000 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsee.

FOR KOBE.

Zambesi s—25 bales twist, the Anglo-Indian S and W Co; 25 bales twist R Mooljee; 50 bales twist, Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Zambesi s—154 bales twist, Tata and Co; 25 bales twist G Shobhagmul; 111 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee; 250 bales twist, D Sassoon; 50 bales twist, R Mooljee; 3441 cwts raisins, Ebram Hassan; 250 bales twist, Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy; 201 bales twist E L Moolchund; 200 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 150 bales twist, S J David.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Zambesi s—25 bales twist, R Mooljee.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, August 17.

Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·573
Temperature of the Air	79·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·5
Dew Point	75·5
Relative humidity of Air	86
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 p.m.)	80·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	75·4
General Direction of Wind*	WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	640
Fall of Rain	1·98
Total fall during month	21·37
,, ,, year	48·31
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 18th	0·01

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 16.

Marter, Br Gen, Staff on priv leave from Asirghar
Reay, Maj, By, 13th N I priv leave from Asirghar.
Bayly, Capt, Mar Batt, off leave from Poona.

AUGUST 17.

Cockeram, Lt, Mad on leave from Secunderabad.
Barrow Maj, Bl civil employ on furlough.
Lafone, Lt Bl Linconshire Regt on furlough.

AUGUST 18.

Younghusband, Lt, Bl Comdg Gwallor district, Guides from Suakim.
Braganza, Surg, By, on duty from Kurrachee.
Barnett, Lt-Col, Md, 14th Mad Pioneer on sick leave from Bostani.
Leacock, Maj By, Staff on leave from Asirghar.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 18.

Vint, Lt By 1st Gren from leave to Poona.
Leacock, Maj, By, Staff on priv leave to England.
Huskisson, Lt-Col, Md, 1st Mad Regt on duty to England.
Barrow, Maj, Bl, Civil Emp, to Fezabad.
Lafone, Lt, Bl, D Regt, to rejoin to Thansi.
Bayly, Capt, By, Mar Bat, on duty to Poona.
Prior, Capt, By, By Vol Rif Corps on duty to Poona.
Cooper Lt, Bl, R A on leave to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, August 19.

There will be drill in the Town Hall on Wednesday next, the 19th inst., at 9 p.m. All recruits are particularly requested to attend.

The range at Colaba is available for practice for the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps this day Wednesday next, the 19th inst., from 4 p.m. till dark. Members must notify their intention not later than 1 p.m. on the day they wish to fire to allow of arrangements being made for markers, &c.

By order,
A. W. PRIOR, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 14, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite Watson's Hotel.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL.

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, flatulency, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green wrappers, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having these and none other.

AGENTS WANTED

SIGHT-SAVING GLASSES.

MR. LAZARUS' system is first to examine the eye, and establish the refractive correction, after which the spectacles can be made according to what is required. This system prevents the painful exits that ignorance might cause besides trouble and expense. Spectacles and eyeglasses adapted by him being made not only to prescription but under his supervision.

Dr. Beaumont, Presidency Surgeon, Hyderabad, says:—Mr. Lazarus has shown me his method of testing the eyes of persons whose vision is defective and I consider that any one requiring spectacles may depend on being carefully fitted by him.

Pamphlet, with instructions how to get properly suited for mofussil residents, free on application.

N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician,

14, Rampart-row, Bombay, opposite Watson's Hotel. | No. 1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

MESSRS. MARCKS and COMPANY, Ld., in re-organising the optician department of their business desire to bring into still greater prominence these universally popular, though highly priced, spectacles which their long experience enables them to recommend with confidence as being really what the name implies the most perfect spectacles that can be worn—Only the purest and hardest Brazillian pebble is used, and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, parallel to the plane of the natural cleavage of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic refraction while in the frames, of the very best materials and the most perfect finish, special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by, and resulting from, his wide practical experience of the subject, and the extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use. First class certificate and silver medal, the Highest Award for excellence.

Calcutta Exhibition 1883-84.

In taking over the above agency the Company have made arrangements in virtue of which they are now able to offer.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES in steel frames at slightly reduced rates.

MARCKS & CO., Limited.

Opposite University Clock Tower,

BOMBAY.

SASSOON INSTITUTE AND LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

(TWO DOORS FROM WATSON'S HOTEL.)

FOUNDED OCTOBER 1867.

THIS Society, ESTABLISHED for the DIFFUSION of SCIENTIFIC, LITERARY, and MECHANICAL KNOWLEDGE, possesses a Library containing upwards of 10,000 books, to which the best new works are being constantly added. The Reading Room is well supplied with the illustrated and other papers including the CALCUTTA, MADRAS, and PUNJAB papers, and the best Magazines are also provided for the use of Members.

SUBSCRIPTION:—Life Members, Rs. 150; Ordinary Members, Rs. 6 per quarter. Visitors to Bombay are allowed the use of the Reading Room on payment of Rs. 2 per month, or 8 annas per week.

A LIST OF NEW BOOKS RECEIVED IS PUBLISHED IN THIS COLUMN EVERY MONDAY.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

BINGHAM—CRACKNELL—August 18, at Bombay, before the Marriage Registrar, Captain C. T. Bingham, Bengal Staff Corps, Forest Dept., B. Burmah, to Elizabeth Cracknell, second daughter of the late Charles Cracknell, Knoyle House, Ealing, Middlesex.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1885.

RECENT events—aided by an admirably informing article in the current number of the *Edinburgh Review*—have brought into prominence the peninsula of Corea, about which a few years ago very little was known to the Western world beyond its name and situation. So completely were its inhabitants isolated from all civilising influences as to have earned for themselves the title of the Hermit Nation. It was a forbidden land even to the kindred nations of China and Japan, both of which claimed to exercise certain indefinite and shadowy rights of vassalage over it. The Chinese called it their outpost State and their "right arm of defence," justly considering it a defensive post against the aggression of Japan; while the Japanese saw in the independence of Corea a safeguard for their own country. Each was jealous of the intervention of the other, and between them the veil that hid Corea from the outside world remained unlifted for a considerable time. The circumstances that led to the recognition of the treaty-making rights of Corea both by China and Japan, and the signing of commercial treaties with these Powers in 1882, are now matters of history and need not be recapitulated here. This liberal policy on the part of the Corean Government was immediately followed up by similar treaties with other nations, and America, England, France, Germany, and Russia hastened to obtain a commercial footing there. Previous to these treaties all our knowledge of Corea was derived from accounts given by Roman Catholic missionaries. The greater accessibility of the country, after it was opened to foreigners, has now added to our stock of knowledge. The newer information is in some respects disappointing, for it shows that the direct advantages of trade with Corea are not so great as was supposed when the trading nations of the West rushed to secure a share of it. The country seems to be capable of development; and considering the interest that so many civilised nations have already shown in it, the advance of the peninsular State is but a matter of time. But, according to the *Edinburgh Review*, the greatest good that the commercial treaties have done to Corea is the check they have given to the designs of Russia. That Power is represented as having been steadily pressing southwards with a view to establishing a supremacy, or at least exercising a controlling influence, over Corea. It is pointed out that these ambitious schemes are frustrated now that other European Powers have acquired some interest in the country. The article maintains that this arrangement is of the greatest benefit to England especially, as it now enables her to provide against the establishment of any hostile supremacy in the north seas which might ruin her trade with China and Japan. Events have unfortunately thrown doubt on this happy forecast, for the treaties have not prevented Russia from securing, at least on paper, a Protectorate over the country. It only now remains to be seen whether she will make it effective.

It is to the Chinese and Japanese that belongs the credit of having first broken through the barrier which secluded Corea from the world. At first there was a party in Corea which resented the entrance of the Japanese as traders into the kingdom, and at one time it appeared as if it carried the majority of the people with it. But after the suppression of the tumults occasioned by the event, when it was found that the support of China could not be obtained to a policy of seclusion, the popular feeling seemed to have veered round, and when a few years later the all-[illegible] nations of Europe were admitted to the same privileges the Coreans were found ready to receive them. The ports of Fusan, Geusan, and Iuchiun had already been opened to the Japanese, the last port being only twenty-five miles from Seoul, the capital city. In Seoul itself both the Japanese and the Chinese were allowed to station considerable bodies of troops for the protection of their trade. After the advent of the European nations another port, that of Chemulpo, was declared open. At Fusan the Japanese have been established for nine years, and got most of the trade of the southern coasts in their hands. When in 1880 the port of Geusan was opened to them, the Japanese thought they had even better chances of success, as the eastern coast was rich in furs and minerals; but hitherto they have only obtained about five per cent. of the commerce of that coast. Inchiun was found to be unsuitable, and was soon abandoned in favour of Chemulpo, where at present the trade is centred. The Japanese, as first comers, have naturally got the start of other nations, and have most of the trade of this and other ports in their own hands. But as Corea's chief demand at present is for European manufactures, and the import trade consists principally of these, it is to be expected that in course of time other nations will have a better look in. Already have some of the English firms in China established agencies at Chemulpo. The Coreans themselves seem to be waking up to the importance of developing the trade of their country. At Phyong-Yang, one of their most prosperous towns, the natives have formed a trading company with a capital of 150,000 dollars, and an agency at Chemulpo. The Chinese, on their side, have the entire control of the land trade on the frontiers, and as they have not to contend with the difficulties of navigation like their rivals, the Japanese, their trade is in an even more flourishing condition. But taken altogether, this trade is small, and progressing very slowly. One great difficulty in its way, the article points out, is the coinage. The current coin of the realm is a copper or brass cash, 525 of which are equivalent to a Mexican dollar. When it is stated that fifty dollars' worth is all that a cooly can carry, it will be understood that the operations of trade are subject to serious hindrance from this cause.

Of the country and the people the article gives us scant information. From the length of the period during which the Coreans held themselves secluded from the world, one would naturally imagine that they were a nation full of prejudices. But they have shown themselves to be entirely free from such by the readiness with which they acquiesced in the policy advocated by the party of progress, which, by the way, it must be mentioned, had the king at its head. Not only do the people in the interior show no hostile feelings towards foreigners, but they do not even express any curiosity about them. Mr. Aston, a traveller in the country, while mentioning this fact, attributes it to the apathy of the people, whom he represents as having but few wants and very simple habits. One is apt to conclude from this that it was only the indifference of the people to any progressive movement that stood so long in their way, and that if an attempt had been made from outside even at an earlier period of their history it would have been successful. The rugged nature of the country itself, by making communication difficult, must also have retarded its advancement. The interior is said to be very difficult of access from the coast, and of roads so called practically there are none, though communication of some kind does exist between the principal ports and Seoul. But the poverty and backwardness of the State are stated to be even more remarkable by another traveller, Mr. Carles. He says:—"In the villages and mountains but little sign of wealth is expected. The towns, however, are simply large villages with streets of mud cottages grouped around official residences." The houses are furnitureless, and a set of bowls to take food in, of poor or costly material according to the position and wealth of the owner, form almost the only household utensils. A merchant with a capital of ten dollars is considered quite a prosperous individual. The backwardness of the people in arts and knowledge is manifested in their daily life. Their wants being few and easily satisfied, they are inclined to laziness. All the household work, and even most of the field labour, is performed by the women. Thus they are very inferior to their neighbours, the Chinese, as agriculturists; nor are they likely to show much enterprise as traders, and recover their trade from the hands of the Japanese. One of the chief sources of the wealth of the country is its wooded land; but this is not protected. Gambling and indulgence in spirituous drinks are characteristics of the men. The administration is full of defects. The enormous staff of underlings attached to every office eat up the revenues, and at the same time deprive the country of so much useful labour which, if properly managed, would help to develop the country. The laws are so lax that there is no security for property, so there is little inducement to acquire riches. But the country has now entered upon a new career, and with the changing of the old order [illegible] for new a better state of things must be expected. And it might reasonably be expected that in their efforts to raise their own lot the Coreans will be assisted—at least by precept—by the foreign Governments who have entered into commercial treaties with them.

THE report of the foreign trade of the Punjab wanes year by year in interest. The old hopes of a Central Asian trade, and the dreams of tea exploitation grow fainter and fainter, but the Punjab stands manfully to its registration posts, and predicts better things. During the year 1884-85 the trade with Kashmere has alone been satisfactory. Raw silk has come down in large quantities, and the value of tea exported has doubled the figures reported for 1883-84. The healthy signs of development in the Kashmere trade are all the more comforting as the effect of the railway extension to Sealkote and Pathankote has hardly yet commenced to be perceptibly felt. The Kabul trade, and indeed the whole trade of the North-Western Frontier, continues to decline, and its total value was less in 1884-85 than it had been in any of the seven preceding years. Taking into consideration the prosperity which has prevailed in the Punjab and in the countries on the North-West Frontier, the safety of the Khyber Pass, and the generous and praiseworthy efforts of the Indian Government to foster a Central Asian trade, we cannot but accept the conclusions of the Punjab Government, which, in reviewing the returns of the trade with Kabul, Bagaur, Tirah, and Sewestan for the last seven years, remarks:—"These figures speak for themselves. Considering the general prosperity which has prevailed in the Punjab and in the countries on the North-Western Frontier during the last four years, the only possible solution of the steady decline of trade is to be sought in the repressive influence of Russia in the Khanates, and in the burdens imposed by the Amir of Kabul upon merchandise passing through his territory. From a general point of view, however, the trade has much that is encouraging in it, and it may be hoped that traders will make every effort to keep alive and stimulate the commerce with countries on the North-Western Frontier, in the hope that a more enlightened policy will hereafter free the Kabul and Central Asian trade from the disadvantages under which it at present labours in its relation to India." We are curious to know whether advantage was taken of the opportunity afforded by the recent meeting at Rawal Pindi to impress upon the intelligent ruler of Afghanistan the benefits which result from a liberal commercial policy.

THE letter of the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce to the London Chamber, asking that body to help in securing that Burmah be constituted a colony unattached to the Indian peninsula, has not attracted much attention in England, while in India, we believe, it has been favourably commented upon only by the organ which is in the habit of treating all things that exist as though they ought not to be. The only response that it has called forth in England has been a letter from Sir George Balfour which is long and tedious because of the lavish distribution of statistics

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE NEW LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

LONDON, AUG. 18.

Earl Carnarvon is making a tour in the West of Ireland and has been cordially received everywhere.

GOVERNOR OF NATAL.

Mr. Arthur Havelock has been appointed Governor of Natal.

THE ENGLISH HARVEST.

The English harvest operations are rapidly progressing. The wheat crop is expected to be an [illegible] one.

THE STOCK MARKETS.

The stock markets are improving, and warlike apprehensions are subsiding.

TRADE IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, AUG. 17.

There are signs of a revival of trade throughout the United States.

THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 18.

The Queen-Empress has graciously consented to become a patron of the National Association for supplying medicinal aid to the women of India.

MR. CROSTHWAITE.

Mr. Crosthwaite's leave has been cancelled, as the doctor forbids him to travel, his eyes being affected.

SIR CHARLES LYALL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 18.

Sir Charles Lyall comes on a visit to the Viceroy about the 14th September.

THE BOMBAY AND MADRAS COMMANDS

The delay in filling up the Bombay and Madras Commands is supposed to arise because of the arrangements which are being made for constituting four army corps to be commanded by Lieutenant-Generals, all under one Commander-in-Chief. It is said that Queen's officers are not likely to have either of these appointments.

EXPLOSION OF A SPIRIT LAMP.

The wife of an officer here has been severely burnt about the face and hair by the explosion of a spirit lamp.

THE DEATH OF H. H. AGA ALI SHAH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 18.

The body of H. H. Aga Ali Shah leaves Poona to-morrow at half-past ten. It will be placed in the family mausoleum at Mazagon until arrangements are completed for its conveyance by steamer to Kerbella. Much sympathy is expressed in Poona at the death of His Highness.

RUSSIA AND COREA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, AUG. 18.

Hongkong news of the 6th inst. reports continued complications in Corea. The King refuses to recognise the preliminaries of the treaty, on the ground that his agent's signature was obtained by fraudulent representations. The Russian officials insist on the fulfilment of the agreement. It is asserted in the Shanghai papers that England, China, and Japan join in supporting the resistance of the King of Corea.

The Japanese are casting large guns at their foundry, and wooden barracks are being shipped to Port Hamilton.

THE CHINESE CUSTOM HOUSE.

It is reported that the Chinese Government will appoint no more Europeans in the Imperial Customs, all vacancies being filled by Chinese officials.

THE ANNAMESE REBELLION.

Advices from Saigon show that the Annamese attacked the French whilst the General was holding a levée of all the Europeans in the city. The King and War Minister have fled to the interior to form a fresh Government to carry on a civil war by the help of the Black Flags. Six millions of dollars and stores of silk were found in the Hué treasury.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, AUG. 17.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Assaye arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 17.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo yesterday afternoon.

LISBON, AUG. 17.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dacca left here on the evening of the 15th instant.

COLOMBO, AUG. 18.

French mail-steamer Melbourne from China arrived.

H. M. S. Reindeer sailed for Bombay.

LONDON, AUG. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats dull.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅜
The Manchester market has been quiet.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	76½
4½ „ do.	77½
3 per cent. Consols for account	100⅛
3½ „ Sterling Loan	101½
4½ „ French Rentes	108½
Bar Silver	49
Exchange on India 60 days' sight	1 6 13-16

Arrival.—Bempton.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(AUGUST 18.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, imperfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, imperfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Cable, Suakim-Perim still interrupted.

Bangkok to Saigon still interrupted.

Seas route still working imperfectly.

Mozambique, 18th, Mauritius mail closes at 2 p.m. to-morrow.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, August 17.

10 p.m.	80·0

TUESDAY, August 18.

8 a.m.	79·7
10 a.m.	81·7
2 p.m.	80·
4 p.m.	80·4

THE s. s. 'Rome, which left Bombay with the homeward English mails on the 11th inst., arrived at Aden at 7 a.m. yesterday.

MRS. YATES HUNTER asks us to state that the concert given in aid of the Byculla School hospital, after deducting all expenses, realised Rs. 830. Mrs. Hunter also asks us to acknowledge, in addition to the Rs. 195 previously received from subscription cards, Rs. 10 from Surgeon-Major Anderson, Byculla.

OWING to heavy rains on the Ghauts, the passenger train from Poona which was due in Bombay on Monday night did not arrive at Boreebunder station until 10-30 a.m. yesterday. It was detained at Lanowli during the night.

ON the report of the Goa Government the Lisbon Ministry has removed Senhor Chaves d'Aguiar from the post of Governor of Diu, appointing Senhor Cruz Coelho to succeed him.

OUR latest gifts to the Amir for the defence of Herat include a large quantity of gunpowder and a number of pickaxes for entrenchment work; these have been sent up by way of Quetta.

EIGHT hundred labourers from Lahore have been sent to the Hurnai railway, so as to enable the engineers to resume work on the Shareg division now that cholera has ceased.

THE total receipts from the four sales of Bengal opium and four months' duty on opium exported from Bombay were Rs. 2,77,35,105, which was Rs. 5,85,105 better than the estimate. The receipts from Bengal opium were for the first time for some years worse than the estimate by Rs. 4,32,095, whilst those from Bombay were Rs. 10,17,200 above the estimate. The great deficiency in the Bengal receipts occurred at the July sale, when they were no less than Rs. 1,17,045 below the estimate.

Two accounts of Olivier Pain are given in telegrams from Egypt. By one account Pain arrived at El Obeid in August, 1884. He was there deprived of all his belongings, kept a prisoner, and taken before the Mahdi, who then proceeded to Omdurman. According to the same version, Olivier Pain remained with the Mahdi, and died of fever in his camp about the end of October, before he had reached Omdurman. But an Italian engineer, who has just arrived at Ismailia, declares that Pain was alive and in good health on the 8th of July near Korosko.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Broach that heavy rain fell there on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday. If there is not a timely break, fears are entertained that the cotton crop will receive injury

THE Marquis of Ripon has been presented with the freedom of Hull, this being the first application of the new Act, under which it is now possible for English boroughs to confer this honour, a privilege which the City of London and the Scotch and Irish boroughs have long exercised. On the same day Lord Ripon attended a Liberal meeting, at which, with regard to India, he contended that the only true policy of England was to cultivate friendly relations with the Amir of Afghanistan and other Powers bordering on the Indian frontier. He was not altogether satisfied with the utterances of the Marquis of Salisbury with regard to our relations with the Amir.

PRINCE DOLGOROUKOFF, the Military Governor, has issued an order directing all dealers in arms in Moscow not to sell guns, rifles, revolvers, or cartridges for the same, except to persons producing a licence. Any contravention of this order will be punished by a fine of 500 roubles or imprisonment for three months.

THE French Minister of War has received the following telegram, dated Hué, Thursday, from General de Courcy:—"The condition of affairs in Annam improves daily. Some slight disturbances are reported between Quinehone and Tourane Bay. The latter point was occupied three days ago by a company landed from the gun-boat Lionne, which is watching that part of the coast. Part of the treasure carried off by Thuyet has been recovered; 1,000,000fr., worth having been found at Dong Hein and 250,000fr. having been seized by an Annamite detachment despatched in the direction of Quantyre. The father of Thuyet, who led the attack against the French Legation, has been made prisoner."

THE Porte has just signed a contract with Messrs. Krupp's agents at Constantinople for the purchase of a large number of guns and projectiles. The order is for seven very heavy guns, of 35½ centimetres bore, similar to the one already mounted at the Dardanelles, twenty-two guns with a bore of 24·50 centimetres, and 400 field-pieces and mountain cannon, varying in calibre from seven to nine centimetres. Four of the seven large guns are to defend the Bosphorus, and three the Dardanelles. The others are intended for various fortifications on the coasts, and to bring the artillery department of the army up to the standard determined by the War Office. This contract will necessitate the negotiation of a loan of £700,000.

A TELEGRAM from St. Petersburg says that private information from Paris states that the Russian revolutionists in that city are very active, and that it is to be feared they will soon commence operations in Russia. It is asserted that they have plenty of money. The police increase their vigilance on the frontier and in all the ports. Several arrests took place in St. Petersburg last month.

OVER the easily recognisable signature of "S.," there appears in the *Times* a letter from Bombay forwarding an extract from an article in the *Indu Prakash*—which is described as "one of the leading and the most widely circulated of the native papers published in this Presidency"—under the heading "Why Indians prefer English Rule to all other." "S." introduces the extract by observing:—"The peace and freedom, order and security, the *Pax Britannica*, we have introduced into a land of discordant races, are fully recognised by the *Indu Prakash*. Even our shortcomings are held to be blessings in disguise, inasmuch as (at least, so I read between the lines) they pull the people together and induce corporate action on the common ground of a wrong grievance. The article is therefore noteworthy, as just now the Department of Forest Conservancy in this Presidency is charged in every native paper with having unjustly deprived all the village communities of their communal privileges of immemorial duration, by which they were entitled to firewood and brushwood from the forests of the district. I cannot say how far official zeal has outrun discretion. But village rights are delicate things to handle. To infringe such prescriptive rights is about the most unpopular thing a Government can do, even if it is in the right, and at this moment there are literally thousands of peasants rightly or wrongly in a white heat of indignation about the management of the forests of Bombay. Yet the approach of Russia is enough, with the leaders of the people, to put aside all grievances, great and small, and rally round the British flag with unmistakable loyalty."

THE formation of a Mounted Volunteer Corps at Dehra Doon, to be called the Dehra Doon Mounted Rifles, has been sanctioned. This corps will form part of the 2nd Administrative Battalion N. W. Provinces Volunteers.

THE committee appointed to inquire into the accuracy of the assertions made by the *Pall Mall Gazette's* special commission report:—"After carefully sifting the evidence of witnesses and the materials before us, and without guaranteeing the accuracy of every particular, we are satisfied that, taken as a whole, the statements in the *Pall Mall Gazette* on this question are substantially true." This document is signed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, Cardinal Manning, Mr. S. Morley, M. P., and the Lord Mayor.

THE Local Government Board, in view of the spread of cholera in the South-West of Europe, is, through its medical department, taking precautions to lessen the chances of the spread of this dreaded disease in England. The medical department of the Local Government Board did not, in fact, wait until the disease had broken out in Spain to set on foot investigations into the condition of places on the coasts, with a view of pressing upon the sanitary authorities of the seacoast the duty of remedying sanitary evils. Special powers have been given to such authorities, and the investigations into the condition of those places have been made by experts in such matters.

PROFESSOR MAX MULLER has been ordered by his doctors to take complete rest from work for several months. He will go first to Switzerland, and afterwards to the South of Europe, and will not return to England before the beginning of next year. He leaves behind, almost ready for publication, the three volumes of "The Sacred Books of the East" for 1885, which will probably consist of (1) "The Laws of Manu, translated by Professor George Bühler, of Vienna, with extracts from all known commentaries; (2) a new volume of the "Satapatha-Brahmana, translated by Professor Eggeling, of Edinburgh; and (3) the "Li Ki Rules of Proprietary and Ceremonial Usage in Ancient China," translated by Professor Legge, of Oxford.

THE stumbling of Princess Beatrice's horse before Quarr Castle is regarded by many women at home as an evil omen. But she seems to have escaped a greater misfortune—the pistol of William Mullins, a madman, who was placed in a State asylum for shooting at the Queen at Windsor station. He escaped and went to sea, returning for the ceremony at Whippingham. Mullins is described as a man of rather superior education, and with correct ideas upon all other subjects but Royalty. His avowed object in shooting the Princess would have been to put a stop to the marriages of Royal Princesses with German Princes. His favourite delusions are that he had prevented the marriage of the Princess Louise with the Prince of Orange, and that he has caused the exclusion of Mr. Bradlaugh from the House of Commons by pamphlets he has written and printed at his own expense against the Affirmation Bill.

ACCORDING to a Moscow newspaper, a severe conflict between prisoners and their guards happened in June last while a party of sixty criminals, sentenced to hard labour, were being escorted by a detachment of soldiers from Tashkend to Tchimkent. Forty-five out of the number, all natives of Turkestan, at a pre-arranged signal suddenly made a furious onslaught upon the guards, whom they tried to disarm in order to make good their escape. Unable to overpower the escort, the forty-five convicts tried to escape to the hills near Tashkend. The soldiers, however, pursued and bayoneted seven and shot thirteen more dead. Several of the remaining twenty-five then turned and surrendered. The rest reached the hills. Ten were subsequently re-arrested by the troops sent in search of them.

THE way in which the North German Lloyd Company has evaded the evident intention of the Government to have all the steamers required for the new oceanic mail routes built in Germany has, it is said, given rise to loud complaints. The letter of the law has been complied with by entrusting the construction of six smaller steamers to the Vulcan Company at Stettin, while the three large steamers required are to be taken from the present Atlantic steamers of the North German Lloyd. The vessels needed to fill the vacancies thus caused in the Atlantic line have been ordered from a well-known firm on the Clyde. Thus all the new steamers for the Australian and African lines are being built in Germany, according to the direction of the Reichstag, while the Bremen Company has at the same time again shown its belief in the superiority of English workmanship. Another grievance is that the Vulcan Company has invited tenders for materials, and is said to have accepted some English offers of iron plates.

ON the 8th of August a trial of considerable interest to English readers commenced before the Vienna Landesgericht. Charles Henry Boydell, an English adventurer, who has been living in Vienna for some time past, was on that day to be brought up on a charge of attempting to extort money from the late Premier, Mr. Gladstone, by threatening to murder him. In March last Boydell wrote from Vienna to Mr. Gladstone, demanding three hundred pounds, and threatening, if refused, to publish facts about Mr. Gladstone's private life which would totally undermine "his already precarious position" in the political world. On receiving Boydell's letter to this effect Mr. Gladstone informed the London police of the circumstances, and through a diplomatic channel caused the swindler's arrest. At the request of the Vienna court Mr. Gladstone's depositions were taken by a London magistrate. Boydell had also tried to get money from Mr. Gladstone by threatening to make a Fenian attempt upon his life. He said he would come to London himself to execute the task of murdering Mr. Gladstone unless he received the money he had demanded. The swindler had also addressed similar letters to various ladies of the English aristocracy who had been recently confined, threatening to publish the disreputable doings of their husbands unless the sums he demanded were transmitted to him without delay.

WITH reference to the present—a clock and candelabra, in the earlier style of the Empire—made by the native Indians resident in London to the Princess Beatrice on the occasion of Her Royal Highness's marriage, the following correspondence has been published:—Northbrook Indian Club, July 22.—To Her Royal Highness Princess Beatrice. Your Royal Highness,—The Indian subjects of her most gracious Majesty, resident in London, beg your acceptance of the accompanying small gift, which they desire to offer not only as a token of personal esteem to your Royal Highness on the auspicious occasion of your marriage, but as a tribute of loyalty to her most gracious Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, whose devoted subjects they are. They sincerely hope that your Royal Highness may be blessed with all happiness and long life.—We beg to remain, your Royal Highness's most dutiful and obedient servants, Jayasingrao Ghatge (Regent of Kolhapore), M. A. Rogay, H. D. Cama." "Osborne, July 24.—Sir,—Princess Beatrice has been extremely gratified by your kind address of congratulation, and has directed me to request that you will convey Her Royal Highness's best thanks to the Indian gentlemen for the beautiful present they have been so good as to send to the Princess.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant, Henry F. Ponsonby.—The Regent of Kolhapore."

AT a meeting held recently under the auspices of the Salvation Army, at Clapton Congress-hall, "General" Booth presiding, in support of legislation for protecting young girls, a second letter, dated the 14th inst., addressed from the headquarters of the "Army" to Her Majesty the Queen by Mrs. Booth, and the Queen's reply were read. Mrs. Booth called attention to recent "heart-rending disclosures," and said:—"It would be a great encouragement to thousands of those engaged in this struggle if your Majesty will, at this juncture, graciously send us a word of sympathy and encouragement to be read at our mass meeting in different parts of the kingdom, the first of which takes place on Thursday evening next, at Exeter-hall." The Queen's reply was as follows:—"Osborne, July 25.—The Dowager Marchioness of Ely presents her compliments to Mrs. Booth, and begs leave to assure her that her letter addressed to the Queen has received Her Majesty's careful consideration. Lady Ely need scarcely tell Mrs. Booth that the Queen feels very deeply on the subject to which her letter refers; but Her Majesty has been advised that it would not be desirable for the Queen to express any opinion upon a matter which forms at present the subject of a measure before Parliament."

IN his literary testament, Victor Hugo directs that after his death all his manuscripts and writings should be placed in the hands of his three friends, Paul Mourice, Auguste Vacquerie, and Meurice Lefevre, and these friends are charged with the task of publishing the manuscripts in the following manner:—First, they are to publish the completed works; secondly, those that have been commenced but are not entirely completed; thirdly, the sketches, fragments, and thoughts in prose and verse that are found scattered about in his notebooks or on stray sheets of paper. Victor Hugo begs his friends to be very careful in sorting and arranging these fragments, and adds:—"This last category of works will, I think, form several volumes, and will be published under the title of 'Océan.' Almost all that category was written during my exile. I restore to the sea what I received from her." To ensure the publication of all his works, Victor Hugo provides that 100,000 fr. of his fortune shall be reserved for that purpose. The will also provides that MM. Maurice, Vacquerie, and Lefèvre shall, after the cost of publication has been repaid, receive, to be shared among them, 15 per cent. of the net profits on the first category of works, 25 per cent. of the net profits on the second category, and 50 per cent. on the third category of works, which will require "notes, perhaps prefaces, and much time and labour."

SIR GEORGE ERRINGTON'S abortive efforts, in behalf of the English Government, to bring about the rejection of Dr. Walsh, the candidate nominated by the Chapter of Dublin for the vacant Archbishopric, are still eagerly discussed. Under the heading, "A Revelation," a Dublin paper has a sensational article about Sir G. Errington's mission to the Vatican. It says that a communication from Mr. Errington to Lord Granville, which promises to be historic, has been placed at its disposal, and that the evidence it affords of Mr. Errington's designs is all the more incontrovertible because it was written in all the frankness of confidential intercourse, and under the most absolute guarantee that his secret thoughts would never be divulged in an official Blue-book. Here, it says, is Mr. Errington's revelation of the game that he and Lord Granville were carrying on at Rome:—House of Commons, Friday, May 15. "Dear Lord Granville,—The Dublin Archbishopric (*sic*) being still undecided, I must continue to keep the Vatican in good humour about you and keep up communication with them generally as much as possible. I am almost ashamed to trouble you again when you are so busy, but perhaps on Monday you would allow me to show you the letter I propose to write. This premature report about Dr. Moran will cause increased pressure to be put on the Pope, and create many fresh difficulties. The matter must, therefore, be most carefully watched, so that the strong pressure I can still command may be used at the right moment, and not too soon or unnecessarily (for too much pressure is quite as dangerous as too little). To effect this constant communication with Rome is necessary.—I am, dear Lord Granville, faithfully yours, G. Errington."

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The 'Fragrant Floriline,' being compounded in part of honey and sweet herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 5, Farringdon Road, London.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN BURN, of the 8th Hussars, at present extra Aide-de-Camp on the Viceroy's staff, will probably effect an exchange with Captain Evans, of the 9th Lancers.

THE following is the statement of the revised reliefs in the Madras Presidency:—Royal Horse Artillery.—E-B. R. H. A. from Bangalore to England; M-B. R. H. A. from Secunderabad to Bangalore; A-B. from England to Secunderabad. Royal Artillery.—G-2 from Belgaum to Bellary; R-1 from Bellary to Belgaum; C-1 from Thyetmyo to Bengal or Bombay; a Battery to Thyetmyo from Bengal or Bombay. Sappers and Miners.—B. Company from Secunderabad to Suakim; F. Company from Suakim to Bangalore. Native Cavalry.—One squadron from Kamptee to Suakim. Native Infantry.—3rd Regiment from Toughoo to Trichinopoly; 6th Regiment from Quilon to Belgaum; 8th Regiment from Raipur to Suakim; 15th Regiment from Pallaveram to Madras; 20th Regiment from Kamptee to Suakim; 21st Regiment from Trichinopoly to Toughoo; 22nd Regiment from Madras to Quilon; 25th Regiment from Bellary to Raipur, and a wing to Sambalpur; 29th Regiment, a wing from Sambalpur to Cuttack; 31st Regiment from Secunderabad to Mangalore; 32nd Regiment from Cuttack to Secunderabad; 33rd Regiment from Mangalore to Belgaum.

OBITUARY.

MAJOR-GENERAL HENLEY THOMAS BARTLETT, retired lieutenant-colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, died on Sunday, July 26, at Exmouth, Devonshire, aged 61 years. He entered the Army in 1841, obtained a lieutenancy in 1843, became captain in 1855, and commanded the 18th Punjab Infantry on the occasion of the mutiny of the 51st Bengal Native Infantry at Peshawur in August, 1857. He was promoted to the rank of major in 1861, became lieutenant-colonel in 1867, and served as treasurer with the Abyssinian Expeditionary Force in 1867-8. He was promoted to a colonelcy in 1872, and became major-general in 1874. General Bartlett, who was a magistrate for Devonshire, married, in 1874, Margaret, widow of Mr. C. J. Pine-Coffin, of Eastdown, in that county.

GENERAL MILES.

MAJOR-GENERAL CHARLES WILLIAM MILES, late of the Bengal Staff Corps, died on Sunday, July 26, at his residence, Sarratt-hall, Herts, aged 62 years. He entered the Army in 1843, obtained a lieutenancy in 1847, and became captain in 1857, and in that year he served against the rebels near Benares, and with the Goorkha force on the south-eastern frontier of Oude. He was also engaged with Franks' column in the Oudh campaign of 1857-8, taking part in the actions of Nussutpore, Chanda, Ummeepore, and Sultanpore, and also assisting in the siege and capture of Lucknow. For these services he received the medal and clasp, and also obtained the brevet rank of major. He was promoted to a lieutenant-colonelcy in 1867, advanced to a colonelcy in 1873, and became major-general in the following year.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort. Esplanade.		Byculla.	
	In. cts.		In. cts.		In. cts.	
Previously registered.	46	33	50	47	53	45
Aug. 17, Monday	1	86	...	...	...	...
„ 18, Tuesday	...	...	0	22	0	19	0	28
Total.....	47	31	50	39	50	67	53	73
Corresponding date last year	43	3	48	83	46	45	45	60

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.
Bombay Club, Half-yearly meeting, 5-30.
Band, 9th Bo. I., Apollo-bunder, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 11th:—Culna (s), from Moulmein. Yesterday:—Bengore Head (s) and Aurelia (s), from Newport; Jhansi (s), Kurrachee; Satara (s), Bussorah; and Mary Edey, Mauritius.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vesse's sailed yesterday:—Arabia (s), for Bussorah; Rochampton (s), Jedda; and Malwa (s), Marseilles.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the 9th Bo. I., at the Apollo-bunder this evening, at 6 (weather permitting):—

March	The Silver Trumpets..Viviani.
Overture	Flote Burscho ..... Suppé.
Selection	Patience ..... Sullivan.
Valse	Die Schwebenden Geister..Hecker.
Lancers	Ireland's Own ..... Allen.
Galop	Les Patineurs ..... Fabrbach.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Teheran and Zambesi entered, and the s. s. Malwa left, the dock yesterday.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Baboo Damajee, living at Ghorupdeo-road, who had been suffering for the past two years from a complication of disorders, during Monday night took a meat chopper and commenced cutting his throat with it. His wife and sister, who were awakened by his groans, had him at once removed to the J. J. Hospital for medical aid.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—Heerachund Luckmeechund, residing at Sinaik Menon-street, reported to the police on Monday that during the previous night a room in his house was broken open, and two boxes containing currency notes, cash, and a gold armlet, all of the value of Rs. 2,451-12-0, were rifled. A servant of the complainant has been arrested.

ATTEMPTED THEFT.—Mahomed Hoosein Baran was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of attempting to steal a gold earring from the person of Punja Jeeva, a tobacconist, while he was asleep in the verandah of his shop in Khoja-street, at 5 o'clock on Monday morning. The prisoner admitted a previous conviction of theft. He was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

ILLEGAL PURCHASE OF REGIMENTAL PROPERTY.—Dadoo Meah Babunbhoy, the keeper of a sherbet shop at Falkland-road, was yesterday charged, at the instance of Constable Elliott, with buying two blankets and two rugs from two soldiers of the East Yorkshire Regiment, stationed at Colaba. The accused admitted the charge, and was fined Rs. 40, or, in default, fourteen days' simple imprisonment.

THEFT OF WATCHES.—Information has been laid by Rustomjee Hormusjee Sookia and Dadabhoy Cowasjee Pochkanawalla, who are employed at the Luckmidas Khimjee Mill, at De Lisle-road, that on Monday evening they lost, respectively, a gold watch and chain with a pendant, and a metal watch, which they had left with their clothes in the mill previous to going to bathe in a neighbouring tank.

ENTERTAINMENT AT ST. PETER'S GIRLS SCHOOL, MAZAGON.—A musical and dramatic entertainment was given on Monday evening in this school, to which the parents and all the friends of the children were invited. An elaborate programme was drawn up for the occasion, and the manner in which the several items were gone through reflected great credit upon the children themselves and the management of the school. The evening's amusement was opened by the infants singing *en masse* the nursery song "When I am in the Ones," the rendition of which, accompanied with appropriate gestures, tickled the risible faculties of the audience immensely, as also did the recitation of "Young King Cole," an adaptation from the well-known "Old King Cole." At the conclusion of the last item the little ones, who looked remarkably funny in their costumes, a noticeable feature of which was their top-hats, were encored, and repeated the performance in a very creditable manner. Miss Sealy acquitted herself admirably in the execution of a pianoforte solo, the opening bars of which, unfortunately, were lost upon the audience owing to the noisy chatter of the children. A duet on the piano was performed in excellent style by Miss Middlestrass, the music teacher attached to the school, and Miss A. O'Neil. A couple of Tableaux of historic scenes from Scott's "Kenilworth" and the reign of Charles the 1st then followed, the effect being heightened by the introduction of a flame of purple lights. The entertainment concluded with a short dramatic performance entitled "Finery Refined," in which the principal rôles were sustained by Miss A. O'Neil and Miss Greengrass. Considering the whole affair was got up by the girls, unassisted by the teachers, they may be congratulated upon the success which attended their efforts.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the steamer Kangra in the Prince's Dock, this evening, at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

CATLEY COMPENSATION FUND.

Amount already acknowledged...	Rs. 1,289
Mr. J. Woodhall	5
Mr. E. Eggleston	5
Mr. Bromley	2
Mr. Mitchell	2
Total.....	Rs. 1,303

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Malwa, Captain G. W. Atkinson, sailed yesterday for London, with the European mails and the following additional passengers:—

For London.—Captain J. S. M. Hamilton and Mr. Muir.
For Brindisi.—Mr. John McArthur, Mr. Zarebyky, and Major F. Heacock.
For Marseilles.—Mr. C. A. Winter.
For Venice.—Mr. H. P. Bayne and child

IMPORTANT QUESTION RELATING TO THE MAHOMEDAN LAW OF INHERITANCE.

SAYAD ABDULLA VALAD SAYAD HASAN EL EDRUS *vs.* SAYAD ZAIN VALAD SAYAD HASAN EL EDRUS AND EIGHT OTHERS.

THE above suit, which involves an important question relating to the Mahomedan law of inheritance, was recently decided by Khan Bahadur Burjorjee Eduljee Modi, first-class subordinate judge of Surat. Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Mr. Hormusjee N. Vakil, solicitor, and Messrs. Burjorji N. Vakil and Ladkoba Atmaram, pleaders, appeared for the plaintiff; the Hon. Budrooden Tyebjee appeared, for defendant Nos. 1 to 4; Mr. Motilal M. Munshi, pleader, for defendants No. 1; Mr. Manekial Nandlal, pleader, for defendants Nos. 2 to 4; and Mr. Kalabhai Lallubhai, pleader, for defendants Nos. 1, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9.

The subordinate judge in delivering judgment said that the plaintiff stated that about 350 years ago his ancestor Sayad Shaikhu Sheik, a Syed of the El Edrus family, came from Horzramant in Arabia, and settled in Surat. He and his descendants carried on the office of *pirmurshid* the (religious preceptor or guide), during which the moveable and immoveable *waqf* property (endowments), came from time to time into the possession and management of the family. The *sajj-adanashini*, (priesthood or office of priest; literally, sitting on a piece of carpet to pray), and *khilafat*, (succession or deputyship,) of this Edrus family, and the *mutawallishup*, (management and superintendence of all the *waqf* property devolved from generation to generation upon the eldest son for the time being and upon the plaintiff's father, Sayad Hasan, on the death of his grandfather, Sayad Sharif Sheik, about 1852. When Sayed Hasan became ill, he publicly established the plaintiff in his place of *sajj-adanashini*, *khilafat* and *mutawallishup* according to the prevailing custom of the family, on the 15th June, 1865. Sayad Hasan died on the 17th September, 1881, and according to the custom of the country, *shireh* (Mahomedan law), and the family usage, and also the deed of *tauliyat*, (deed relating to the superintendence or management of the affairs of an endowment), given by plaintiff's grandfather to his (plaintiff's) father, and by the latter to the plaintiff, the *sajj-adanashini*, *khilafat* and *mutawallashup* devolved upon the plaintiff alone, as the eldest son; and, therefore, it was his sole right to take possession of and manage the *rozas*, (tombs or shrines); and the *waqf* property; and take the firmans, (mandates or diplomas), *parwanas*, (patents or diplomas from the ruling authority), and *tauliyats*, &c. But the defendant No. 1, Sayad Zain, had wrongfully taken possession of them and did not allow the plaintiff to take possession or management. A certain house was among the ancestral and self-acquired private moveable and immoveable property of the deceased Sayad Hasan, which had devolved by inheritance on both parties. The plaintiff had a share to the extent of 4-8 pies in the rupee. Defendant No. 1 had taken possession of the whole and did not give the plaintiff his share. Defendants Nos. 2, 3 and 4 had acted wrongfully in combination with defendant No. 1 against plaintiff's right and interest. The *waqf* property was valued, for the purposes of the claim, at Rs. 2,13,555-8; and the private property at Rs. 93,809; the 4-8 pies share of which amounted to Rs. 21,327-10. The relief sought was as follows:—1, that it be declared that the office of *sajj-adanashini* and *khilafat* of the Edrus family devolved upon the plaintiff and not defendant No. 1; and a perpetual injunction prohibiting defendant No. 1 from making any obstruction in the matter. 2. That it be declared that the plaintiff alone is entitled as *mutawalli* to take possession and manage the entire *waqf* property, with the firmans, *parwanas*, &c., relating thereto, be given into his possession, and means to profits be awarded until possession is recovered. 3. That it be declared that plaintiff is entitled to a 4-8 pie share in the property, and the share be separated and given to the plaintiff, or the value thereof with mesne profits. 4. And any other relief that the plaintiff may be entitled to. The claim was filed and registered as a pauper suit on the 17th November 1882. Defendant No. 1 filed a written statement on the 18th December 1882, in which he answered as follows:—1, there was a misjoinder of entirely distinct causes of action under entirely distinct rights, as well as a misjoinder of parties. 2. The plaintiff ought to be compelled to elect between the causes of action in regard to the *waqf* property and those in regard to the private property of the late Sayad Hasan. 3. Defendant claims to be the present sole *mutawalli* of the *waqf* property under a *tauliyatnamah* of the 14th June, 1876. 4. Defendant denies that plaintiff is entitled either by law or custom or family usage, or otherwise to be *mutawalli* of the *waqf* property. 5. The original appointment of the plaintiff as *mutawalli* was cancelled by Sayad Hasan, and the plaintiff resigned his office as *mutawalli*. 6. Under these circumstances the defendant denied that the plaintiff was entitled to recover the *waqf* property, &c. The subordinate judge was of opinion that the *tauliyatnamh* set up by defendant No. 1 was proved. The plaintiff was not entitled either by law or custom or family usage or otherwise to be *mutawalli* of the *waqf* property. The expression of the will of the endower or appropriator as to who should be the *mutawalli* of the endowment from time to time must prevail in the first instance. If the appropriator had made no conditions he could appoint a successor when the *mutawalli* whom he had appointed died. If the appropriator was not living, his successor or executor could do so. If the appropriator was not living, or the executor was not forthcoming, then the incumbent for the time being may appoint his immediate successor; and if he followed the books strictly, he may do so with the sanction of the ruling power, as Agnew said, the court. The defendant's position may be that no rule of succession was laid down by the endower; that there was no existing appropriator or his successor or executor; and that therefore, the incumbent for the time being may appoint his successor. This position was untenable. There were strong indications in the case that the endower must have laid down rules of succession at the time of making the endowment. The endowers of the principal portions of the endowment, viz., the Emperors, were in existence when the *mutawallis* were appointed their successors, and although the ruling power sanctioned the appointments the appointments themselves did not emanate from that power, which would necessarily have been the case if the accepted principles of law were to be applied. Even when the regime of the Emperors was destroyed their successors, the British Government would have the right of appointment and not the incumbent for the time being. But the British Government did not interfere with these appointments. Thus the succession had been going on without reference to the very people who would have been entitled to nominate if there had been nothing laid down at the time of the endowment. The conclusion was that the succession was going on according to what the family understood to be the will of the endower. The endower's intention could be proved by documents and from usage. The plaintiff had given evidence of both sorts. There were declarations in several *tauliyat* names, and a succession had also been going on in accordance with the rule laid down therein. It had thus been established that the eldest son was entitled to succeed. The defendant said it was not only the eldest son, but one who was the eldest and most pious and most modest who succeeded. The plaintiff come under that rule also. Appointments of *mutawallis* were not necessary; and in a large number of generations there was no trace of any oral or documentary appointment at all. Assuming that appointment was necessary, the plaintiff had been appointed by his father, and nothing that had subsequently taken place could do away with the effect of that appointment. The court found that the plaintiff had not succeeded in establishing his case. The law on the subject of Mahomedan endowments or appropriation showed that the appropriator had the right to lay down a rule of succession as to the future *mutawalli* or superintendents. He may appoint a successor when the *mutawalli* whom he had appointed died. Failing him, his executor or successor may appoint one. If the appropriator had not left an executor, then the superintendent for the time being may, on his death bed appoint his own successor, sub

and have had a reinforcement from Suez of fifty. Can anything speak more plainly than this? Last year the Marine Battalion, five hundred strong, invalided one thousand five hundred men away, which means that it took two thousand men to keep up the Regiment to the small strength of five hundred. Egyptian troops behind walls are quite strong enough to keep back Soudanese, who never attack a walled city."

MR. W. DIGBY ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. W. Digby, C.I.E., the adopted Liberal candidate for North Paddington, in addressing a meeting of the electors of North Paddington a few nights ago at the Queen's Park Hall, made the following references to the action of the present Government of India. He said:—India presents the striking anomaly of a country under the dominance of the freest people in the world, ruled as despotically, and as little for the interest of the great masses of the governed, as Russia itself—that is, the Russia of Russophobists, for even in Russian rule there are mi[tigating] circumstances. There is not the s[lightest] doctrine for representative institutions [to be] thought, and for Imperial affairs are concerned, viz., that taxation which our political forefathers [declared], then are we, in which we contend, be a t[yranny] most unmitigated without representation is [the] own advantage, regard to India, tyrants [and] ver is done our character. We rule India [by] offices in that and, of course, take care [that] held by interest shall be secu[red]. provinces can country which are [the] and to a very foreigners. No In[dian] o rise to any hope, save on th[e] in any place limited degree in th[e] s good in the high position, or to serve [by] ourselves. I of responsibility. Everyt[hing] instance in way of appointments we [can] you here could multiply instance [after] roofs of the support of what I say, a[nd] however, con- till midnight, merely accumu[late] ecting one statement I am making. I [am] that as a fine myself to the particular [department] in the department, and ask you [to] twenty-two officers sample of the rest. In the Opium [Dep.] 200 to Rs. 3,000 Presidency of Bengal there are [also] monthly salaries in all. They draw from between [Rs.] Rs. 88,150, and per month each. The total [sum] goes into the drawn by these officers amounts [to] is not a single pot a farthing of this huge [sum] two officers of pockets of the people of India; [and] so it is in all native Indian among the several[ly] by a Briton. the department! As of this [or] the House of other cases; every plum is [picked] of the salaries Mr. Bright years ago moved for, [and] that return was Commons, and obtained, a return [of] but the India paid for administration in India. [It] sed to allow it laid upon the table of the House [of] which I have before him from that day to this [I] rch. I find that to be published. From that returns sterling is had the opportunity of inspecting administra- the enormous sum of eleven millions [in] the shape paid every year for salaries to Indian [appointments in this] tors; 3½ millions of that sum are [paid to] ves of India of pensions and salaries to [retired] ndeed. In country. Of these eleven mill[ions] country such receive but a very small [proportion] ting. In regard to the administrat[ion] matter which we are treating a condition of things [which] regard to India it is possible but the fact this is what we are [in] a consequence of India as a rich orange out and unequalled in any all the juices, leaving the[m] at the present time, pulp, and the empty peels these countries only tress exists in India. [Alone] amongst the other country in the [world] by a civilised Power save China and Persia[n] ed principles, India is in a very unfavourable [position]. The famines come in countries of the wor[ld] intervals, and in one and upon so called another last three or four subjects to periods. The ostensible cause of famines is scarcity of the rains. The real cause is system of rule, whereby we drain from the pa[ys] not merely every farthing of superfluous [wealth] but a large proportion of what is needful for the daily sustenance of the people. As a consequence, [there] would otherwise be a period of distress [which] cides one of dire famine. In times [of] and under native rule, and also I must say [in] India was ruled by the East India Company, [and] not by the Crown, famines were far less frequent [than] they are now. Each ten-year period that [has] es witnesses more frequent famines. The [Parli]ament of the Queen, which was to work such [great] wonders, has really (entirely unwittingly, [I] now) caused serious disasters. At the present time famines are threatening in three or four parts of the Empire; one has already laid its grip upon the Bardwan district of Bengal. For months there has been keen distress in that province. How has it been met by the British administrators who claim for themselves that they are as God to the people of India? It has been met in such a manner that when I come to describe the details to you I shall be greatly mistaken in the feeling of English men and English women if the recital does not arouse emotions of indignation in your minds. In March last an English official (Mr. Taylor), in consequence of the statements which were current of distress, made inquiries in two subdistricts, and found that there were 1,000 adult men and women too old for physical labour, and about 300 children too young to earn their living, in a state of destitution. He estimated that this distress would certainly last till the end of September. What did he propose to do to mitigate this distress? He addressed a communication to the Commissioner in which he suggested that there should be allowed to each adult three farthings per head per day to provide food, and for each child one farthing-and-a-half. This is less than 2a. per month per adult, and 1a. per child. And with a refinement of cruelty which one can hardly believe possible, it was finally determined and approved by the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, Sir Rivers Thompson, that this paltry relief should be given not in the shape of cooked food, but in the shape of raw rice, so that the Government might be saved the expense of providing fuel, a pinch or two of salt, and a little dall to give a flavour to the food! Owing to the high price of food, these farthings would buy eleven ounces of rice; the child's dole, five ounces and a half! Now mark, that in this very presidency of Bengal, where in 1874 Lord Northbrook was Viceroy, and there was fear of a famine occurring, Sir Richard Temple as Commissioner laid down the rule that 3d. per day (or the equivalent of 2 lbs. weight of raw food) must be set aside as affording the minimum amount of food necessary to sustain healthy life. Three years later that same gentleman, Sir Richard, a different Viceroy—a Viceroy who wished to be very economical in his famine expenditure—laid down the principle that 1½ lbs. of raw food per day was sufficient. Now, six years later, we find the reduced ration revised in such a manner that three farthings, instead of three pence, are considered sufficient for people in a destitute condition! A few years more, and even the pretence of saving the people alive will not be considered. Perhaps the worst part of the story has yet to be told. Since the great famine of 1876-78 occurred the sum of one-and-a-half millions sterling or taxation has been raised year by year purely as a Famine [Insurance] Fund. Lord Lytton, Sir John Strachey, [and] others of the Executive Council pledged [their] reputations, in imposing the tax, in the most solemn words of which the English language is capable, that this money should be kept for the purpose for which it was raised, and should not be diverted into any other channel. Before twelve months had passed the Famine Insurance Fund was taken to help to pay for the war in Afghanistan. From information that recently came to me from India—so recently as Monday last—I find that in the financial arrangements which are being made to meet the additional war expenditure, so far as India is concerned, caused by the Russian scare on the Central Asian side of Afghanistan, it is proposed to divert £750,000 from the Famine Insurance Fund this year, and expend it in meeting these expenses; that is to say, the children's bread is taken and cast to the dogs of war. No wonder the Government of Bengal grudged the fuel to cook the food of our starving fellow-subjects, and a pinch of salt to season the same. All the time that this disgraceful and systematic reduction of a famine ration is going on, there is no lessening of the salaries of the English officials. Nothing is done to make the foreigners bear, in however small a degree, some share of the burden of the calamity which has fallen upon the country. Only the people of India suffer. The English officials continue to fatten upon the condition of things; does not famine administration provide new posts? I do not know how such facts as these—which are not isolated instances having no connection with the general course of administration, but are samples of our system of rule—strike you; but they fill me with so great a sense of indignation and painful sorrow that at times I can hardly restrain myself. For months those who know how to note famine signs in India—Sir Auckland Colvin, the Finance Minister, is one of them—have seen the calamity which is rapidly coming on the country. For my own part, again and again have I written letters to the editor of the *Times*, pointing out the significance of certain statements which have been made and have appeared in that paper's telegraphed correspondence from Calcutta week by week. With what result? To find my communications thrown into the waste-paper basket and entirely ignored. Let the people of India only possess a larger part in the government of their own country—only allow their views to prevail, views founded upon local knowledge, and I am satisfied fewer famines and greater prosperity will be the consequence, to say nothing of the great deed done for humanity in putting not one nation, but a large congeries of nations, upon their feet, self-ruled, and therefore well-ruled.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33 Farringdon Road, London.

IN CAPTIVITY WITH THE MAHDI.

Father Luigi Bononi Chief of the priests of the Italian Mission who has recently escaped from El Obeid has furnished the *Daily News* correspondent at Cairo with a long narrative of the sufferings of himself and his fellow captives. At the commencement of their captivity he says:—

"There were seven of us, and we were led before Mahomet Achmet. He informed us that it would be necessary for us immediately to embrace Islamism. We replied firmly, "We cannot do this thing nor forsake our holy religion. God forbides it; and even were we to do this and become Moslems in garb and outward form our hearts would remain unchanged." This bold reply greatly irritated Mahomet Achmet. He cried, "Hark ye, accursed infidels! To-morrow is Friday. I give you your reflect. If you have not embraced Islam by the rising of to-morrow's sun, behold, I have spoken." [Both] and executed as stated several dervishes, obstinacy and refusing to embrace Islamism, but we repent[ance] We give you, O dervishes! the same [choice] ever as we did to your master—we cannot do this thing." They were very wrath, and spat at us, and brandished their long swords at us. But we trusted in God. The next morning we were led forth from the hut built of dhoora stalks, and were we had been confined. We found the Arabs drawn up in line. Behind them was a vast assemblage of horsemen. Thousands of spears and bright swords gleamed and glistened in the rays of the morning sun; and we looked upon it as it rose and gilded the edges of the few mimosa and rocks scattered about on that vast yellow sand plain—we looked upon it, as we supposed, for the last time. Never again were we to see our rise; our race was run; and we, as thousands had done before us, were to die martyrs for the faith of our Lord. We had no fear. We rejoiced that we were thought worthy to die for His sake. As we were led along that long line, marching with firm step and heads upright, the Arabs brandished their long two-edged swords over our heads, crusing us as we passed; and now we reached the spot where Mahomet Achmet, the so-called Mahdi, was. He was mounted on a magnificent dromedary. He cried aloud to us, "Oh, Christians! are you prepared to embrace Islamism or to have your heads struck off from your shoulders?" Then we, having our trust in God, made answer, "Oh Sheik Mahomet Achmet! you have vast powers; you command this huge assemblage of warriors, stretching as far as the eye can see. You can order them to do whatsoever seems good in your eyes, and you are obeyed; and you also have power over us to slay us, for God for some wise purpose has delivered us into your hands, but you have not power, O Sheik, to make us embrace Islamism. We prefer death to doing this thing." We one and all made his solemn asseveration. There was silence all along those dusky ranks, and near us stood dervishes with long swords waiting and longing to do the bidding of their master and strike off our heads. But Mahomet Achmet gazed upwards and eastward for some time and spoke not. He then fixed his eagle eyes upon us with intensity, and perceiving we were steadfast in the faith, he cried aloud, "O Nazarenes, may Allah, the most bountiful and merciful, put your hearts right and show you the right path;" and when he had thus spoken he again cried aloud, "All ye who are here present, sheikhs and dervishes, and every man under you bearing arms, put up now your swards in their sheaths, for this is the order I give you,—Let these Nazarenes be conducted to my tent in safety—I have said it!" So we were led on, praising God for having put it into the heart of his fierce man to spare us. We were conducted to a straw hut. He ordered us to sit down, and to partake of food with him; and he conversed freely and in an animated manner with us, asking us our ideas on many subjects. "Be assured," he said, "of my protection. There shall not be a hair of your head injured. And I now give you in charge of [illegible] of the name of Georgie Stamboull. This man, praise be to Allah, has seen the error of his ways, as no doubt you will shortly, and has embraced Islamism. He will instruct you in all needful doctrine." We dwelt here two months, keeping inside always, for we knew that the dervishes sought occasion to slay us.

Our situation became extremely wretched, for we lay squalid, dirty, and naked. Our privations were great, for the Mahdi took no further care of us. We were in dirt, with hardly enough to eat. One layman sank under this treatment, and died of low fever; and shortly afterwards two sisters sickened and died. Poor creatures, they too sank under the iron had entered into their soul. They succumbed under a horrible dread, they were famished and naked, and when it rained they were exposed to it. Poor weary souls, your troubles are over. You have died for the cause as much as any holy martyr of old. I performed the last rites of the Church over them, but even our religious exercises we had to perform in the greatest secrecy. It was hoped that by ill-treatment we should be forced to embrace Islamism, and we would probably have been slain had we been caught at Christian worship. I was horrified at the miserable death of these poor wretches, and I resolved to take myself to the Mahdi, come what might. I entered his presence and demanded that the terms of our surrender should be honourably fulfilled, and that we should be allowed to set off on our journey to the land of Egypt. "I cannot, I regret, accede to your request," Mahomet Achmet replied. "God will not permit it; but take now these ten thaleries buy with them whatsoever you may need. Here also is ammunition with which to defend yourselves. It is not forbidden for you to go to and fro about the market. I have given orders that no man shall molest you; but you are always, when outside, to keep together." I took the money, and the time had arrived when the garrison of Obeid, which had resisted all assaults so gallantly, were compelled to surrender, being on the verge of starvation. Their sufferings had been terrific. The little corn there was was sold at such a price—2,200 dollars an arobb. Eggs, though they were seldom to be got, were sold for a thalerie each. The men had become gaunt-looking, walking skeletons, with their bones protruding. When one of them was killed or died there was none to bury him. The arms of the survivors were too weak to dig a grave, there the corpses lay rotting. Each day lent new horrors to the scene. Starving rats ate the carcases of dogs, donkeys, and camels; others stripped the leather from the angeribs (native bedsteads, on which the mattress is supported by thongs of leather transversely drawn across and attached to the woodwork). These rats were themselves eaten in water and then eat. The live donkeys were killed and cut up; even the tail would fetch 20 reals, and the head and entrails much more. Dogs were treated in the same way. Others too, would shoot the foul carrion crows, vultures, and kites that hovered around.

The grim and ghastly sight to be seen in that beleaguered city were enough to freeze the blood, and the barrier between it and [illegible] continued. But the stern old Arab commanding refused to surrender; while the [illegible] were enable to hold their rifles, but prowled about like wolves to find something to eat, enabling to make further defence. On the 16th January, 1883, the rebels marched in like tigers, a fierce aspect. One is reminded of the old Roman whom the gaoler was afraid to kill. "Hold his hands and search him, ordered Mahomet Achmet the moment he saw him; and he was just in time with this precaution. The old man was drawing forth from his breast a revolver, and undoubtedly meant to deal death to his enemy. "Take the cursed dog of a Turk away, cried Mahomet Achmet, "and sell him for a slave by auction in the Bazaar. Away with him. Then was the commandant let forth and exposed for sale, but no man durst buy him at first—but it happened that an Emir passed by that way, and, out of derision, cried out "O, auctioneer, I will surely give 680 piastres for this man. So he was knocked down to the Emir. Now when this came to the ears of Mahomet Achmet he sent forth an order that the commandant should be slain with all speed—for some reason or other the Mahdi's presence then and there and sought out the commandant. They heard he was in the house of the Emir; they went there and ordered that Achmet Pacha should be brought forth. He presented himself to them with unfaltering look and bold bearing as the dervishes drew their swords. "You have come to murder me, have you? Cursed, cowardly dogs, I fear you not. May your fathers' graves be defiled. I curse them, you, and the foul harlots that bore you. I curse your fathers and mothers back to three generations. All your female relations are abandoned women, and may the graves of all your forefathers be defiled. I curse you all, and your vile false prophet Mahomet Achmet." They fell upon him pouring forth these maledictions, and he died like a brave man, with the utmost fortitude. I forgot to mention that on the entering of the town by the dervishes this gallant soldier tried to blow up the magazine and distroy himself and army with the rebels, but the officers prevented him. The dervishes now in their rage—for they were out to the heart by the words of the commandant—sought out Ali Bey Sherrif; him they also slew, with other officers. Now the dervishes returned to Mahomet Achmet, and told all these things to him. He burst into a flood of tears, threw dust on his head, and unbraided them for thus spilling blood. "Ye be sanguinary men, O ye dervishes. These deeds do not find favour in my sight."

During the siege a priest named Giovanni Losi, died in Obeid, but two others were captured, and compelled to embrace Islamism, and there were five sisters taken at the same time; these were now sent as companions to us, in the hopes that they should follow the example of the men. The sisters refused in the most determined manner to leave their religion. In what a fearful condition these poor women were—bags of bones. They never left the huts. This was the state of things to the 28th March, 1883.

One day a letter was slipped into my hand; if was from Hicks Pacha, then at Khartoum, and was dated 21st of April. He stated in it that he was on the point of marching against Obied with a large army, and told me to be of good cheer, for he would surely deliver us. While I was at Obeid I saw three men being hunted out of the town; but there seemed to be something unreal in this chase. [illegible] since heard they were the three sham[mers] Hicks. This was done for effect; then [illegible] to mislead him. Kalifa Abdalla [illegible] arrived at Obeid. The fra[illegible] have us brought up be[illegible] us to embrace Islam[illegible] had to Mahomet [illegible] was made. We [illegible] he sent us an ord[illegible] We replied, "By [illegible] are forbidden to [illegible] ever, on the 1st of [illegible] by force, and a te[illegible] be their lot. [illegible] companions, men, were [illegible] Arvalder to the house of the Emir [illegible] Waden Noor, and Guiseppe Regalo to the [illegible] of Sheriff Mahmoud. From that day I never saw the sisters! but I know that the treatment they received was horrible, most horrible. They were afflicted and tormented in order that they might be induced to embrace Islamism, but they were steadfast in the faith, neither would they deny their Saviour. Some time after this these wretched women were made to go along on foot almost nude to Rahat. The Mahdi was there, and they were brought before him. Alas, their frail nature could hold out no longer. Their strength of mind as well as body was gone. Driven to desperation, to avoid greater degradations and insults, they affected to embrace Islamism. They were then taken as wives by three of the ruffians who had become Mohammedans. The names of their so-called husbands were Dometri Cocoronbo, Andrea, and Paragioli. These men declare that they only did this to save the women from a worse fate and that the marriage is really one in name only. I therefore consider them to be deserving of the highest honour, for by so doing they incurred great risk of life.

On the 20th of April I was sent myself to Rahat with my two companions, and kept there till the 30th of August, when we were conducted back to El Obeid with heavy chains round our necks after the manner of conducting criminals in the country. We were again released, and dwelt in a house of Es Sherrif Mahmoud, full liberty being given to go to and fro about the town, and even in its neighbourhood.

And now the day of my deliverance was at hand. Little attention was paid to my ingoings and outgoings. Famine stalked through the town, and it was full of that direst of diseases, small-pox. Men were dying—masses of corruption right and left. As the Egyptian soldiers had done during the siege the Arabs were doing now—actually digging up skeletons of carcases buried years ago. There was little corn; it was sold at 50 reals an ardeb. It was found that many merchants who had fled from Obeid had buried their gum in the ground. This, mixed with durra, became food. Men were dying hundreds. When I fled I escaped by way of Assaf, north of Barra-Rajmar and Safia. I was nineteen days on the road. We struck the Nile at Abou Goss, and after a rest proceeded to Dongola, arriving at the house of Major Turner, Intelligence Department, where he and Captain Luke White received me most hospitably. It is to the exertions of the first named gentleman, who arranged with my guide my escape, that I owe my release from my cruel and savage persecutors. The sum of 100l., besides an advance of 100 dollars, was paid by him, with General Lord Wolseley's sanction.

Regarding Oliver Pain, I will tell you. When I was in Obeid August last there entered the town one day a little Frenchman, about 35 years old. His beard was scrubby and carroty; his complexion a muddy red-clay colour. I was ordered to examine this strange man's papers. I found a passport, with "Oliver Pain. Profession, homme de lettres" written on it. His Arabic was very imperfect; but he would invariably try to speak in that tongue. He was dressed a la dervish. He always passed us by without the slightest recognition, and even if greeted he neither returned the compliment nor spoke. When addressed by a European, if he replied at all, it was in bad Arabic. He remained at Obeid ten days and went to join Mahomet Achmet at Rahat. He then went to Shat, and reached Onderoo by Duem, passing down by water. Here he sickened, and died of a grievous malady.

ZANZIBAR AND ITS FATE.

Seeing how little the interests of Greater Britain, and generally how little the affairs of East Africa, are understood in Europe, it may be useful to present to the English public a short account of their stake in this coast, and to point out the risk it is now running from absorption by the Great Power of Central Europe. It is roughly true to say that the Zanzibar territory is the 600 miles of coast south of the Equator; for the hold of the northern part is very slight, and that towards the interior it is bounded by the lakes. It must not be supposed that this large extent of country is of extraordinary wealth; or that by scratching the ground with a stick the fortunate scratcher is at once surrounded by cocoanut palms, bananas, or other tropical vegetable as detailed in the "Swiss Family Robinson." On the contrary, most of the country will only repay the hard work of a labourer; but few parts of it—such as Pemba, Zunzibar Island, and Mafia—are surprisingly fertile, and above all, much of the country is untouched and uninhabited; whilst behind the coast-tribes, from north to south is a nearly continuous belt of savage, predatory, cattle-breeding tribes—the Wa-Kavirondo, Wa-Kikuyu, Wa-Kamba, Wa-Nyamwezi, Wa-Wagunes, further north the Maviti, then the Masai, and, worst of all, the Gallas and Somalis.

Though almost all this territory—if peace be assured—may be expected to maintain a certain its stock of human life, there are but few parts where a European colonist would be able himself to till the ground, to keep a wife, and to bring up children who should themselves inherit their father's career. But on the Zanzibar coast a European settler as a colony it is invaluable as a market; and, when once the magnificent chain of lakes have fallen into their proper place as a high road of intercommunication, the trade which will spring up between the Victoria Nyanza and the Indian Ocean will be enormous. At present the fear of many men in Zanzibar that England will—by the threatened action of Germany—be entirely excluded from the benefits of this market, which she has done so much to prepare and throw open to the world.

It is little understood in England that at least four-fifths of the coast trade of this part is in the hands of six or seven thousand Indians, British subjects; that of the native vessels that visit the harbour or at sea, about six out of every ten are owned by Indians, and fly the British flag; that the mail communication is under a contract made by the British Government with a British shipping firm; that the telegraph cable is laid by a British Company, and subsidised largely by the British Government (though it may be noted that the communication with the Cape is the *raison d'être* of the cable); and that the very charts by means of which the harbours are entered are the work of English officers. Indeed, while the protected interests are enumeration of our interests incomplete because it does not include the expenditure in man and money incurred by the nation in her endeavours to suppress the slave-trade and that incurred by the English Churches, together with the Roman Church of France, in endeavours to improve the condition of the natives: but it is better not to press these considerations, for although these courses would but for these things be still of no value yet it is a pity to urge arguments which could cause the purity of our motives to be questioned. It is, then, the paramount importance of the commercial interests of absorption by Germany that must be studied.

That Zanzibar should be strongly and impartially governed, that equal rights should be insured to all foreigners, that there should be freedom of intercourse and trade, with proper restrictions on the sale of spirits and gunpowder, and that slavery should be abolished, is the sum-total of our wishes, and—these being fulfilled—it matters little whether the country pass under German or English rule. But there is no reason to suppose that Germany will be anything but indifferent to slavery, or that the Germans will be prepared to limit themselves in the supply of their staples of gin and gunpowder, or that they will abstain from imposing—under the guise of differential duties—heavy taxes on natives and on our subjects for the benefit of Germany. These are the considerations which make us suspect Germany and her selfish advance to monopolize the world. We have long seen the affairs of Zanzibar treated with the most supine indifference by English Government. We are now asking whether a change of Ministry will mean a change of policy or rather the adoption of a policy in this part of the world. It is greatly to be hoped that in the midst of urgent and distracting calls from every quarter, Lord Salisbury will find time to give attention to the affairs of Zanzibar.—*St. James's Gazette.*

MR. BRIGHT AND THE IRISH PARTY.

The Marquess of Hartington presided on July 24 at a dinner given in the Westminister Palace Hotel to Earl Spencer, which was attended by some 200 guests, including the Duke of Grafton, the Earl of Kenmare, the Earl of Rosebery, Lord Enfield, Mr. Bright, and Sir William Vernon Harcourt. The Marquess of Hartington, in proposing the health of Earl Spencer, dwelt upon the services rendered to the State by Lord Spencer in Ireland, and said that he had borne with calmness and dignity an amount of obloquy and vituperation to which a statesman in his position had rarely been exposed. Referring to recent declarations of the present Government, Lord Hartington said it might be a parliamentary necessity that they should rely on the support of the party which is led by Mr. Parnell, but they would have deserved more forbearance and consideration at the hands of their opponents, they would have deserved more repect and credit in the country, if they had endeavoured to obtain it by any sacrifice of a political character, rather than by the sacrifice which they had elected to make. Lord Spencer, in reply, entered into an elaborate vindication of his policy in Ireland, and said that he and his late colleagues in the Irish administration could afford to treat the vindicative and ungenerous attacks made upon them with scorn. We were, he said, not deterred from following the path which we considered right, and we feel we can rely on our motives and our actions being interpreted with justice not only by the people of England, but by the large body of the people of Ireland. In England lately we have had declarations in certain Irish political places hostile to the Government which I represented, but we have had in still higher places more generous sentiments expressed. I sincerely trust that those more generous sentiments will prevail, and that those who may hereafter still have to battle with crime and perhaps rebellion in Ireland will know that if they do their duty as they have done before, they will receive the support of any Government which is in office, whether it be Conservative or [illegible] it be Liberal. Mr. Bright proceeded [illegible] Lord Hartington, of whom he said in 1874, after party leader. At the [illegible] from the leadership of Mr. Gladstone's [illegible] Bright reminded his hearers [illegible] Lord Hartington had in his judgment Lord Hartington had a strong head, and also that he had a Parliamentary capacity, and that in his opinion he would run so straight that the Liberal party might entirely rely upon him. He thought he had been right in his prognostications. Referring to Lord Spencer, Mr. Bright said that when the history of these times comes to be fairly written, Lord Spencer will "stand to those who come after us, as he now stands to-day, as one of the noblest and most honoured statesman of our time." Mr. Bright strongly condemned the virulence with which Lord Spencer had been assailed by men who had attacked all concerned in Irish administration, the law officers of the Crown, and every jury by which any guilty man has been convicted, while they had exhibited a boundless sympathy for criminals and murderers.

The following week, in the House of Commons, Mr. Callan called attention to some passages in the speech delivered by Mr. Bright at the recent banquet to Lord Spencer, in which the right hon. gentleman charged members of the Irish party with disloyalty to the Crown, and with having exhibited boundless sympathy with criminals and murderers. He moved a resolution declaring the language a breach of privilege.

Mr. Bright, who on rising was hailed with loud cheers, assured Mr. Callan that he did not include him in the number of those to whom he referred on the occasion, for he had never heard him say anything that would justify him in doing so. He was speaking at the time of charges made against Lord Spencer. Over and over again it had been declared by some members of the House and by writers in the Irish press that Lord Spencer had sent to the gallows men whom he knew to be innocent; and if this were true, said Mr. Bright, the most guilty murderer who had ever gone to the gallows could not have been guiltier than Lord Spencer. Such being the charges, was it, he asked, too hard to say that the persons who made them were disloyal? And as to their sympathy with criminals and murderers, he had never from time to time any declaration condemnatory of criminals and murderers until the Phœnix Park tragedy occurred and awoke such a sentiment of horror throughout the House and the country. Why, he said, was it that the Irish party in the House were loyal, that they had encouraged the discovery and punishment of crime, that they had defended the judges and law officers of the Crown, and had been perfectly browbeaten to the relief parties to see these poor famishing people going on their knees and crying to them for food, and they quite unable to go to their assistance and with a little food save them from the most miserable of deaths. The floods have subsided to some extent, but the waters fall slowly and their fall has been checked by recent rains. In many places the soil must remain very rapidly, and its force considerably impedes the working of the relief parties.

NORTH-WEST PROVS. GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette.)

Mr W E Neale, Magis and Coll, Bareilly, privilege leave for one month and [illegible] days from 2nd Sept 1885.

Mr H F Evans, Special Judge, Jhansi, privilege leave for 1 month from 14th Sept 1885.

Mr J S Porter, Magis and Coll, Shahjahanpur, privilege leave for 1 month from 11th Sept 1885.

Mr L G Evans, Asst Commr, Rae Bareli, privilege leave for 1 month from 11th Sept 1885, or subsequent dates.

Cap P H Wallerstein, Cantonment Magis, Chakratta, privilege leave for 1 month and 1 day from 3rd Sept 1885.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr G R C Williams, Depy Commr, Jhansi, to hold charge of the office of the Commr of that Div in addition to his own duties, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr G E Ward, or until further orders.

Mr F W Brownrigg, Asst Magis, Bareilly, to officiate as Magis and Coll, Bareilly, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr W E Neale, or until further orders.

Mr J Oakeshott, Asst Magis, Shahjahanpur, to officiate as Magis and Coll, Shahjahanpur, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr J S Porter, or until further orders.

Inspector J Cuzner, 1st Grade, of the Farukhabad Dist Police, to officiate as Dist Supdt of Police, Hamirpur, from 19th July 1885, until further orders.

Maj J E Campbell, Depy Consvr of Forests, from the charge of the Gonda Div to that of the Pilibhit Div of the Oudh Circle.

Mr H W Reynolds, Extra Asst Magis, Azamgarh, to Basti, in the same capacity.

Mr B A Robsch, Asst Consvr of Forests, from the Kheri to the Gonda Div of the Oudh Circle, from 18th July 1885.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt A Turner, of the Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps, 3 months' leave to Europe, on urgent private affairs, from 15th Aug 1885.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Mr E A Carswell, Exec Engr, 3rd Grade, sub pro tem, is temporarily transferred, in the interests of the public service, from the Eastern Jumna Canal to the office of the Supdg Engr, 2nd Circle, Irrigation Works.

Mr M Nethersole, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, is temporarily transferred, in the interests of the public service, from the office of the Supdg Engr, 2nd Circle, Irrigation Works, to the office of the Chief Engr, Irrigation Branch, on special duty.

THE COREAN MYSTERY.

The *North China Herald* states:—We continue to receive letters from the North full of the Russo-Corean affair, one and all of which point to the probable advent of very serious difficulties between Russia and the two Powers most interested in the preservation of Corea's integrity as a nation. It is unnecessary at the present juncture of the dispute to waste much time upon the conduct imputed to Herr von Möllendorff. If indeed the gentleman has been guilty of the treachery laid to his charge from many quarters, on his own head will lie the consequences of his action. It is generally believed that the Dai In Kun will shortly be permitted to return to Corea; and the day on which his Highness arrives in Seoul will probably be a dangerous one for the newly created "Baron." The King, by all accounts, is a man of almost imbecile timidity and weakness, and, we may well believe, has been little more than a puppet in the hands of the foreigner who is accused of having sold his country to the Czar. But the ex-Regent of Corea is the head and front of the Patriotic Party, and if under the circumstances the Chinese Government deems it good policy to send him back to Corea—to use him, in fact, very much as it has used the axrebel Liu, Judge-fu in Tonquin—we may see a revolution far more serious than any of the coup d'etats which hitherto occurred in Seoul. In such a case the position of Herr von Möllendorff would be perilous in the extreme. He has already braved one grief danger, supposing all we have heard is true—for what could be more audaciously treacherous than to conclude a Treaty consigning Corea to the protectorate of Russia while the Chinese and Japanese garrisons were still in Seoul? But the contingencies of the future are infinite. We Westerners, the capital is actually invested with Russian troops it is difficult to see how any foreigner can be considered safe under the circumstances that we are supposing. However, we do not much bear in mind upon the actual point at issue, which is,—will China and Japan tamely submit to an arrangement by which a defenceless country, conterminous with one and in immediate proximity to the other, passes under the dictation of a Power which has been long feared by both? We believe that they will not, and our conviction is borne out by every letter that we receive from the North. The assurance repeatedly reaches us that the spirit of China has been really roused: that warlike measures are being concerted and adopted: that troops are being actively mobilised, and massed upon such points as are considered most important from a strategic view. Further, we are told that the Japanese and Chinese Governments are upon a footing of mutual confidence, and are co-operating heartily in their joint interests. It is impossible to dissociate the visit of Admiral Kawamoto to Tientsin from the present political complications. We believe that the action of Russia in a crisis, or to form the chief topic of the conferences which take place almost daily between the Japanese Minister and Li-Chung-tang. The United States has also an interest in the affair. The establishment of a Russian Power in the Far East would, we believe, cause the most serious dissatisfaction in Washington, and what may be the outcome of events there can be little doubt that both Japan and China will do their best to secure the moral support of President Cleveland's Cabinet in the grave polemic which there is reason to fear is now imminent between them and the Russian Government.

A correspondent of the *Nagasaki Express*, writing from Chemulpo on the 20th June, says:—The Russians are bringing considerable pressure to bear about the Port Hamilton affair, and have so overawed the Government that they will probably concede anything that is asked of them. It is rumoured that a rupture has taken place between Mr. Aston and the ambassador concerning the matter. I am informed by a native official in authority, that the Corean Government has no objection to the British occupation of Port Hamilton, but must protest against it to avoid giving offence to Russia.

The *Shanghai Courier* states:—A gentleman, who has just arrived from a visit to Soul, the capital of Corea, had an opportunity of seeing Mr. von Möllendorff. This gentleman, as a Member of the King of Corea's Foreign Office, arranged a visit from the Commander and some of the officers from the *Cristoforo Colombo* to His Majesty at 3 a.m. Mr. von Möllendorff explained his views about the arrangement he had made with Russia. They are not a Protectorate at all. He said that owing to the geographical position of Corea and the jealousies of China and Japan, Corea might become, as we said on the 6th instant, 'a bone of perpetual contention between China and Japan.' He would like to have seen England give some active support to Corea, but on the contrary, she acted differently, taking Port Hamilton without asking her leave. The Foreign Minister sent a Protest to each of the Foreign representatives in Soul. The English representative called on the King and persuaded him that it would be better to have the friendship of England and to have England in quiet possession of Port Hamilton. The Ministers, with the exception of Mr. von Möllendorff, agreed and asked each Foreign representative to return the Protest in order to have some alteration made in it. Only the Russian representative refused it; the others said they could not, as they had sent it to their Government. Mr. von Möllendorff then said: We have, on the other side, another powerful neighbour with whom we must count—Russia,—who could invade Corea with an imposing force, at any time she wished, from the northern frontier, without our being able to oppose any resistance. I thought, therefore, we had better cultivate her friendship without any loss of territory or national dignity. He was gratified to find that his colleagues adopted his views. The offers we made to Russia were of two kinds. One military, the other political. By the first, Russia will be free to send, at her own expense drill instructors, in order to train our troops. By the second, Russia would be our representative with our neighbours in such diplomatic matters with which we should entrust her. But beyond the moral support which Russia could afford us in all cases which we should think fit to entrust to her, we should have another advantage which is of great importance to us. This will be the development of our natural riches. To work mines, increase commerce and industry, make roads, and railroads. Mr. von Möllendorff hopes to see Fusan in a few years the Eastern terminus of the railway system.

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THE FLOODS IN CHINA.

Some further particulars came to hand by yesterday's mail with respect to the disastrous floods in the valley of the Canton River, though even yet the accounts are to the subject is vague. Still there calamity has been by no means that the extent of the large districts have been flooded, but it is [illegible] one of these that anything of a return of the extent of the floods and their effects has been received. This account has been sent by the Po Wan Kok of Fa Yun, and it gives some description of the floods upon the Sam Shap Luk Heung district, or the district of the thirty-six villages no less than twenty-eight have been completely swept away, more than 2,000 shops of houses have been utterly destroyed, and over 30,000 people have been rendered homeless, for the majority of whom there is no prospect but starvation except from the help that may be extended to them from those whose charity has prompted them to go to their assistance. This is only one district out of eleven; all have not been visited so badly as this one, but there are some which have felt the effects of the overflow even more terribly. The greatest sufferer has been the district of Wai Chap, between Kwangsi and Kwangtung, but we have no details, and can give no figures. Whether the figures given from the Sam Shap Luk Heung district may be taken as an average of the rest we are unable to say, but we believe that they will not be found greatly above the average and if they are any where approaching it, one can easily see what an immense amount of misery there is to alleviate. As to the number of persons who have lost their lives we can at present give no figures, but it is perfectly certain it must be terribly heavy. In the Wai Chap district persons who have been there report having seen a great number of trees full of corpses. The wretched people had taken to the trees as affording the highest refuge from the rising waters, and as the water rose up, they were driven to the higher branches, where they lashed themselves to prevent falling. The rush of the water carried a great number of these trees away, and now that the water has fallen somewhat they can be seen full of dead bodies. It is feared, however, that a great many more will perish from starvation than have died from drowning. There are many places which the relief parties were, up to last advices, unable to reach on account of the water being too shallow for the launches to get up to them, and the rush of the water was too strong for any other kind of craft to make headway against, while the villagers, on their house tops, or on any other places they have taken to to be above the reach of the water, have no boats to get away with. It has been perfectly harrowing to the relief parties to see these poor famishing people going on their knees and crying to them for food, and they quite unable to

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Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, the Straits, China and Japan.
Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, Australia, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Japan.
THE ROUTE TO ENGLAND FROM INDIA *via* the PACIFIC.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY to places in INDIA and abroad.
Table of distances on the Bolan Road.
Tonga Daks.
Harbour Steam Ferries.
Coast Routes to and near Bombay to Goa.
DESCRIPTION OF BOMBAY.
POSTAL DIRECTORY—
Departure of Overland Mails.
Departure of Inland Mails.
Money Orders.
Inland Postage Rates.
Foreign do. do.
Foreign Parcel Post.
TELEGRAPHIC CHARGES—
Rates for Foreign Telegrams.
Rates of Charges between India and Ceylon.
Ceylon Local Telegraphic Charges.
THROUGH TRAINS—
Bombay to Nagpore, Allahabad, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Allahabad, Nagpore, Indore, and Mhow to Bombay.
Bombay to Surat, Ahmedabad, and Bhownuggar.
Bombay and Ahmedabad to Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Delhi, Agra, and Lahore.
Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Jeypore, Ajmere, and Ilore to Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Allahabad to Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, and Peshawar.
Lahore to Mooltan, Sibi, and Kurrachee.
Kurrachee and Sibi to Mooltan and Lahore.
Mooltan, Lahore, and Peshawar to Delhi, Cawnpore and Allahabad.
Bombay to Poona, Sholapur, Nizam Hyderabad, Madras, and Beypore.
Beypore, Madras, Nizam Hyderabad, Sholapur, and Poona to Bombay.
Local Trains between Bombay, Cooria, Tanna, and Cullian.
Local Trains between Cullian, Tanna, Cooria, and Bombay.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, and Andaree.
Local Trains between Andaree, Bandora, Mahim, and Bombay.
RAILWAY TIME TABLES—
Bombay to Bhoosawal, Hosungabad, Jubbulpore, Allahabad, Benares, Gya, Patna, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Patna, Gya, Benares, Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Hosungabad to Bhoosawal and Bombay.
Bombay to Nagpore and Raj Nandgaon.
Raj Nandgaon to Nagpore and Bombay.
Bombay to Narel, Khandala, Poona, Ahmednuggar, Munmad, Sholapur, Nizam Hyderabad, Raichore, Madras, Bangalore, Mysore, Nilgiri, and Beypore.
Southern Mahratta Railways.
Beypore, Nilgiri, Mysore, Bangalore, Madras, Raichore, Nizam Hyderabad, Sholapur and Munmad to Poona and Bombay.
Bombay to Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhownagar, Aboo-Road, Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Agra, Muttra, Delhi, Lahore, Mooltan, Peshawar, Kurrachee, and Sibi.
Sibi, Kurrachee, Peshawar, Mooltan, Lahore, Delhi, Muttra, Agra, Jeypore, Mhow, Indore, Ajmere, Aboo-Road, Bhownuggar, Ahmedabad, Baroda, and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Calcutta to Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Gwalior, and Delhi.
Delali, Gwalior, Agra, Cawnpore, and Allahabad to Bombay and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Azimgunge, Rajmahal, Monghyr, and Luckieserai.
Luckieserai, Monghyr, Rajmahal, and Azimgunge to Calcutta.
Benares to Byramghat, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Allighur, and Moradabad.
Moradabad, Allyghur, Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Byramghat to Benares.
Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway.
Semaria Ghat to Somastipore, Mozufferpore, and Durbunga and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Sonapore, Diamond Harbour, and Canning and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Ranaghat, Bongong, Ramnuggar, Damookdea, and Goalundo.
Goalundo, Damookdea, Ramnuggar, Bongong, and Ranaghat to Calcutta.
Bengal Central Railway.
Bengal and North-Western Railway.
Calcutta to Nawabgunj, Parbutipur, Rungpore, Siliguri, and Darjeeling.
Darjeeling, Siliguri, Parbatipur, Rungpore, and Nawabgunj to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Kunia, Mogulhat, and Dhubri and *vice versa*.
Madras to Chingleput, Pondicherry, Tanjore, Negapatam, Trichinopoly, and Tuticorin.
Tuticorin, Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Tanjore, Pondicherry, and Chingleput to Madras.
ABSTRACT OF RAILWAY REGULATIONS AND INFORMATIONS—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
H. H. the Nizam's Railway.
Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway.
B, B, & Central India Railway.
Bhownuggar-Gondal Railway.
Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind Punjab and Delhi Railway.
Indus Valley, Khandahar, and Punjab Northern Railways.
Madras Railway.
Mysore State Railway
South Indian Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway
Patna and Gya State Railway.
Tirhoot State Railway.
Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.
Nulhati State Railway.
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES—
P. and O. Steam Navigation Co.
Bombay to Suez and Brindisi, Venice or London.
Venice, Brindisi or London to Suez and Bombay.
Calcutta to Suez and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Shanghai and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Australia and *vice versa*.
Rates of Passage Money.
Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes—Calcutta to Marseilles and *vice versa*.
Rates of Passage Money.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Brindisi and Trieste Trieste to London.
Alexandria to Cyprus.
Rates of Passage Money.
Florio Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa.
Rates of Passage Money.
Anchor Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Hall Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Clan Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Campagnie Nationale De Navigation.—
Rates of Passage Money.
The Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Co.—
Rates of Passage Money.
British India Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Madras, &c., and Calcutta and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Kurrachee, Bushire and Bussorah and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Chittagong, Akyab and Rangoon and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Mouimein, Malacca and Singapore and *vice versa*.
Madras to Vizagapatam and Rangoon.
Rates of Passage Money.
Irrawady Flotilla Co.—
Rangoon to Mandalay and Bassein and *vice versa*.
The River Steam Navigation Co.—
From Calcutta to Serajgunge, &c., to Debrooghur.
Rates of Passage Money.
The India General Steam Navigation Co.—
Calcutta to Assam.
Calcutta to Cachar.
Rates of Passage Money.
Calcutta to Cattack (for Chandbally).
Rates of Passage Money.
Midnapur Canal Daily Steam Service.
Revilgunj and Patna by the Rivers Gogra and Ganges.
Routes from Calcutta to Cachar.
Gowhatti and Shillong Government Bullock Train and Passenger Services.
Rates of Passage Money.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—
Routes from Ahmedabad.
Do. from Ahmednuggur (Deccan).
Do. from Hingolee to Aurungabad *via* Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad (Deccan).
Do. from Aurungabad to Ahmednuggur.
Do. from Moulmabad to Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad to Bheer
Do. from Asseerghur.
Do. from Baroda.
Do. from Belgaum.
Do. from Bhooj.
Do. from Bombay.
Do. from Dapoolee.
Do. from Deesa.
Do. from Dharwar.
Do. from Gogha.
Principal Routes in or passing through the Kaira Collectorate and Panch Mahals
Routes from Kolhapoor.
Do. from Neemuch.
Do. from Poona.
Do. in Kattywar.
Do. from Sattara.
Do. from Secunderabad to Hingolee *via* Nandair, Degaloor, and Jogiapett.
Do. from Secunderabad to Mussilipatam *vis* Bezoara.
Do. from Surat.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
Horse Carriage Dak Association.
Punjab Van Dak.
Dak-bearer Service.
ROUTES IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—
From Saharanpore to Dehra, Mussoori, and Landour.
To Naini Tal and Almorah.
ROUTES TO THE PUNJAB.
Amballa to Kalka, Puga hai, Kasaoli, and Simla.
Jullundhar Cantonments to Dharmsala.
Dharmsala to Kokeir in Lahoul (through) Kulu Valley.
Lahore to Ferozepore.
PASSENGER SERVICE, SIMLA AND UMBALLA.
ROUTES TO KASHMERE.
BOMBAY TRAMWAY FARES.
RATES OF BOAT FARES for Bombay Harbour.
SCALE OF PALANQUIN FARES.
AUTHORISED RATES for Buggy, Shigram, Cab, and Victoria.

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Cures Nervousness and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces.
From whatever Cause arising.

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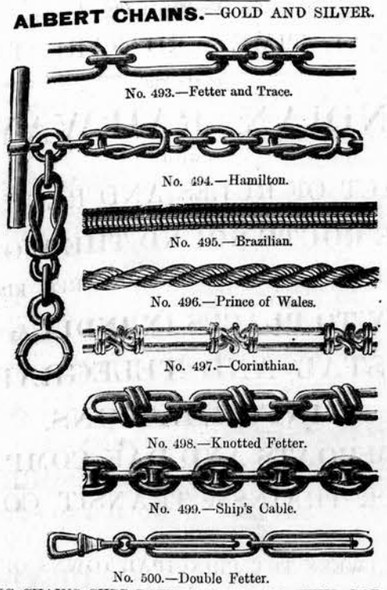

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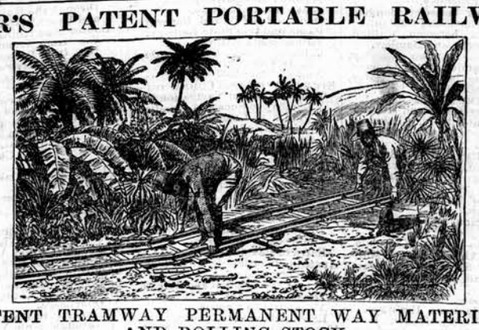

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First (and only) award at the late CALCUTTA EXHIBITION for TRAMWAYS and first and highest award for ROLLING STOCK for PORTABLE RAILWAYS and TRAMWAYS.

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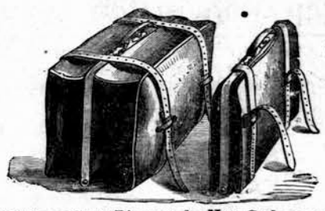

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20 Inch, Cash Rs. 40	20 Inch, Cash Rs. 40
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PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

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